

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 2.

## TO DRAFT PURE FOOD RULES.

The new pure food law requires the Secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury and Commerce and Labor to draft regulations for the enforcement of the law. Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor has appointed Director of the Census North on the committee to draft these rules, and it is understood Dr. Wiley will represent the Agricultural Department. The Treasury representative has not been selected.

## SWISS APPROVE OUR CANNED MEATS.

The examination of canned provisions imported from the United States which was ordered to be conducted by the Swiss government on the frontiers, has been completed at Basle and Tausanne. According to the official report of the Swiss inspectors, they examined hundreds of cans of provisions, and without exception all were good, although many were old. As the result of the inquiry the government has placed large orders with the Chicago packing houses for goods for the use of the army.

## NO NIGHT KILLING AT BUFFALO.

No slaughtering will be permitted under the new meat inspection and slaughter-house ordinances of Buffalo, N. Y., after 6 o'clock in the evening and before 7 o'clock in the morning, except in some special and urgent case. Then it will be necessary to obtain permission from the Health Department. This is to obviate the necessity of watching slaughter and packing houses by night. No person having any contagious or infectious disease, like tuberculosis, ophthalmia, eczema or other skin disease, will be permitted to be employed in any slaughter house in the city.

## BRITISH PURE FOOD BILL.

Stirred to action by the revelations of lack of inspection of home foods and meats more than by any danger from imported products, the British government has framed a pure food bill which it will put through Parliament at this session. In the House of Commons Wednesday John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill empowering the Local Government Board to make regulations for the prevention of danger to the public health from the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of articles of food. Mr. Burns only read the title of the bill and offered no comment upon it.

## ROOSEVELT REASSURES BRITISH DEALERS

President Roosevelt is now posing as the foremost champion of American meats abroad. Not content with guaranteeing their healthfulness and wholesomeness, he has notified the world that if anybody has any complaint to make about a shipment, all they have to do is to send it to him and he will see that it is adjusted.

This remarkable innovation in government procedure was enunciated in a cablegram which the President sent to Ambassador Reid at London to be read at the convention of the British Grocers' Federation, which was in session at Sheffield. The message read:

"You are at liberty to inform the Grocers' Federation that under the new law WE CAN AND WILL GUARANTEE THE FITNESS IN ALL RESPECTS OF TINNED MEATS BEARING THE GOVERNMENT STAMP. If any trouble arises there-with protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States Government itself."

The secretary of the Grocers' Federation stated that President Roosevelt's message was in reply to one sent to him on behalf

of the Federation, saying that the trade was almost paralyzed, and that dealers must be assured of the wholesome character of tinned goods, or otherwise they would have to stop stocking with American brands. The secretary said he hoped the publication of the President's message would lead to a revival of the trade, which had been so seriously injured. He said the loss to members of the Federation in the canned meat trade had been very heavy.

The Federation adopted a resolution thanking President Roosevelt. There was only one vote in dissent, that of J. F. Steel, of Bolton, who thought the President might have gone about the Chicago investigation more carefully and considered that it was all a political move to steal Bryan's thunder against the trusts.

Various resolutions were referred to the committees. One of them pledges the grocers not to stock with any canned meats until the packers have initiated an inspection system guaranteeing the wholesomeness of their output.

## SECRETARY WILSON VISITS WESTERN PLANTS

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is on a tour of the big Western packing centres. He is desirous of informing himself of conditions there as they affect the enlargement of the meat inspection service under the new law, and he wants to see for himself just how much truth there is in the sensational stories which have been printed concerning packinghouse conditions. Judging from his complimentary references to the big plants at Chicago after he had made an inspection, he is not exactly of the same mind as were the members of the President's "smelling committee" who found conditions so "revolting." The difference is that Secretary Wilson knows blood from dirt and can see an animal slaughtered without getting sick at the stomach.

The chief of the Agricultural Department was accompanied on his tour by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and head of the inspection system; Dr. M. Dorset, of the biochemic division of the bureau, and George C. McCabe, the legal adviser of the department. At Chicago they met the inspection chiefs from most of the Western centres and a conference was held concerning plans for engaging the new army

of inspectors and methods for the enlargement of the inspection service to cover every detail of the packing business.

After several days at Chicago the party went on to Omaha, Kansas City and other packing centres, and a thorough survey of the field will be made before returning to Washington. Examinations of candidates for inspector occur on July 21, and it is intended to appoint only men with practical as well as technical knowledge of the work required.

As was to be expected, Secretary Wilson was shadowed by an army of "yellow" newspaper reporters during his stay in Chicago, and the result was the printing of many sensational statements as to the object of the visit, what the Secretary said to the packers, and what they said to him. The Secretary had to do some tall dodging in order to get a chance to pursue his plans without having these "yellow" sleuths falling all over him, but he succeeded fairly well. He had a conference with representatives of the various packing concerns, and received their assurances that they were ready to comply with all suggestions and regulations, and that they were more anxious than anyone else to get this inspection system in working order.

Concerning conditions at the yards Secretary Wilson would only say: "I only know what I have seen in the newspapers about existing conditions, but did not a committee of your business men inspect the plants and make a favorable report? Well, they know more about it than I do, and if they said the plants are in fair condition that's good enough for me."

He was very earnest in his assurance that the new inspection system would be thorough and a satisfactory guarantee that all meat products would be healthful and wholesome, whether they came from big plants or small ones. Concerning this, he said: "The new law will be enforced strictly. We have an

appropriation of \$3,000,000 a year to enforce it, and we will have enough inspectors. Packers who do not keep their plants strictly clean, who allow unclean habits among their workmen, or who fail to produce meat products under the most sanitary conditions, will not get the Government label.

"This means that they will not be allowed to ship their goods, and, in view of the recent agitation, I am reasonably certain that no packer will be suicidal enough to throw the slightest hindrance in the way of an inspection of the products and supervision of the manufacture from the time the stock enters the yards on the hoof until it leaves in the form of food."

#### CHICAGO BETTER THAN ARGENTINA.

An independent investigation of Chicago meat plants is being made by representatives of the intelligence department of the British war office. Norman V. Bruce, M.R.C.V.S., a veterinary surgeon, representing the English government, and two London analysts made a sudden and unexpected visit to the Chicago yards one day this week. Cattle were inspected and a dash was made for Armour's beef-extract department. Pipes leading to tanks containing the fluid were traced to the condensing rooms. Everything apparently was found in good order.

Dr. Bruce in a short interview declared that the new laws to be enforced at the yards should make Chicago products the finest on the world's markets. He said: "I have just arrived from the River Plate, where I have inspected plants, and in justice to Chicago I must say that the meat outfits here are more complete and can be worked to better advantage than they can there. I have no idea as to what took place before publicity was given to Packingtown, but everything now appears to me satisfactory. I simply refer to the canning, lard and extract departments, as these are the only ones in which I am interested. Chicago packing plants are superior to anything I have seen in Germany and it is misleading to hold up German packing houses as examples of cleanliness."

#### CONFIDENCE IN CANNED GOODS.

A largely attended meeting of importers and distributors of American canned goods was held in the London Chamber of Commerce building Tuesday to consider what steps can be taken to restore confidence in these imports. Among those present were the English representatives of the American packers. A committee of six was appointed to raise funds and devise means for carrying out the objects of the meeting, which is to spread knowledge of actual conditions in American plants and of the wholesomeness of American meat products, and to show how false recent sensational tales have been.

#### GERMAN SOLDIERS LIKE OUR MEAT.

In replying to parliamentary questions as to American canned corned beef furnished to German troops in South Africa, the German government officials not only admitted that the meat could be obtained cheaper, but also that it was the best to be had, and that the troops liked it better than anything else, and demanded it to be served to them in preference to other meats.

#### AUSTRALIA DEFENDS HER MEAT.

In view of the general meat agitation the federal government of Australia has come to the defense of its meat industry, instead of attacking it, as did Mr. Roosevelt in the case of American meats. The Australian government has made inquiry in all the states of the commonwealth as to the efficiency of the safeguards adopted to insure soundness of quality in canned meats which are exported. It is stated by government authority that the inspection system is complete and satisfactory and that there need be absolutely no fear that the quality of meat is other than is represented. There is no possibility, it is said, of the exportation of diseased meat.

#### CHIEF OF NEW INSPECTION SERVICE.

It is reported that Dr. Ulysses Grant Hauk of Philadelphia has been appointed chief of the new inspection service which is to take charge of the certification of meats intended for inter-state traffic. Dr. Grant is a trained veterinarian and one of the leading biochemists of the Department of Agriculture. He has been engaged as a traveling inspector in the department for several years and is said to be thoroughly competent to assume the great responsibility that is put upon him. He will direct the new service from Washington after it has been completely organized, but until that has been accomplished he will remain on the ground in charge, and wherever his duties may call him. He will, of course, be subject to the direction of his superior, Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

#### AUSTRO-SERVIAN MEAT WAR.

Austria and Serbia have reached a crisis in their tariff war which is likely to create a meat famine in one country and greatly injure the livestock and meat industry of the other. Serbia, having declined to make concessions in the matter of Austrian imports, the government of Austria-Hungary has closed the frontier against Servian cattle, and ordered the enforcement of the autonomous customs tariff on other imports from that country. As over 20,000 Servian cattle are now ready, awaiting marketing in Austria, the outbreak of the tariff war is likely to be a serious blow to the Servian stock raisers.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

#### NOTICE OF NEW INSPECTION LAW.

The Department of Agriculture has sent out to all slaughtering and packing concerns and all carriers of interstate commerce the following formal notice of the enactment of the new inspection law and the plans for its enforcement:

To railroads and other transportation companies and proprietors of slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishments:

Your attention is invited to the fact that under the terms of the Meat Inspection Act, approved June 30, 1906, no person, firm or corporation shall, on and after October 1, 1906, transport, or offer for transportation, and no carrier of interstate or foreign commerce shall transport, or receive for transportation from one State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or to any foreign country, any carcass, or parts thereof, meat or meat food products thereof, which have not been inspected, examined and marked "Inspected and Passed," in accordance with the terms of the law, and with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

An exemption may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture of retail butchers and retail dealers in meat and meat food products, supplying their customers through the medium of interstate or foreign commerce.

The above provision of law necessitates either the establishment of inspection or a notice of exemption by the Department of Agriculture, on or before October 1, 1906, for all persons who expect to offer meat or meat food products for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce on and after that date. To enable the department to determine upon the necessary number of inspectors, and to either establish inspection or to grant exemption, all persons, firms, and corporations who do not now have inspection and who deal in meat or meat food products, which are transported either in interstate or foreign commerce, are requested to send immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture a full and complete statement of the amount of meat or meat food products handled in interstate or foreign commerce by the particular establishment, the location and the character of the operations of the establishment, the names of the proprietors of the establishment, and such other information as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to determine whether inspection or exemption should be granted.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

#### NATIONAL POULTRY AND GAME BODY.

Arrangements have been perfected for the formation of a National Poultry & Game Association at a meeting to be held at Chicago on August 14 and 15. Recent agitation by faddists on the cold storage of poultry and other matters vitally affecting the interests of the trade have caused poultry and game men to decide that it was time to get together for self-protection.

The plan is being pushed by President Harry Dowie, of the New York Poultry & Game Protective Association, and it is expected that quite a large number of men identified with the trade will attend the Chicago meeting. The association will be composed of individuals, not corporations or firms. The object is stated in the proposed charter as mutual protection and the advancement of one of the largest trade interests in the country. The menace which the food cranks and theorists have offered the poultry trade through their agitation against undrawn poultry is in itself sufficient provocation for the formation of a protective association.



## CHICAGO MEAT PLANTS CLEAN

Further expert testimony as to the cleanly conduct of Chicago meat plants and the wholesomeness of their products was brought out this week in the report of a commission of technical experts of national fame who had made a thorough examination of the packinghouses against which recent sensational and scurrilous attacks have been directed. These experts found that the plants of the big packers at Chicago were conducted with due regard for cleanliness and health, and that the products were wholesome. The opinion of the commission was summed up in these words:

"AS A RESULT OF THIS INVESTIGATION WE HAVE NO HESITANCY IN STATING THAT THE MEAT PRODUCTS OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRMS AT THE STOCK YARDS ARE WHOLESOME AND PROPER FOR FOOD."

The methods and findings of these expert investigators were in striking contrast to the behavior and language of the President's sociologist "smelling committee," Messrs. Neill and Reynolds. The latter were laymen with no knowledge of packinghouse methods or requirements, and with no technical qualifications whatever. The experts selected by the commercial associations were men of wide reputation and unimpeachable integrity. Mere repetition of their names is sufficient to give standing to their findings. These experts were:

Maximilian Herzog, M.D., late pathologist, Government bureau of science, Manila, P. I.

M. P. Ravenel, M.D., assistant medical director Henry Phipps institute for the study, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis; formerly bacteriologist of the State live stock sanitary board of Pennsylvania.

A. T. Peters, professor of veterinary science, University of Nebraska.

M. H. Reynolds, professor of veterinary medicine, University of Minnesota.

W. A. Evans, W.S., M.D., chairman; professor of pathology, medical department University of Illinois, and pathologist of the Columbus laboratories.

They began their investigation on June 18 and spent two weeks in and about the packing plants, and in analysis of samples of meat products, etc., which they obtained. Their report was made to the committee of business men which engaged them, and in it they emphasized these points:

### What the Experts Found.

Government inspection is rigid and effective.

Stock yards facilities are ample, sanitary and humane.

Carcass condemnation, instead of being lax, is too strict; many carcasses being condemned which are entirely fit for food.

Stories of surreptitious killing of animals at night were found to be untrue, as were other wild tales of killing diseased animals for food purposes. The experts declared that "cripples" or "downers" were not unfit for food if killed promptly.

Care is used in preparation of meats for canning and every effort is made to secure cleanliness and wholesomeness.

Disease does not exist among workmen as reported, and they are not filthy in their habits while at work as was alleged by the

sensationalists. The experts spent much time watching these men at work.

Nothing but proper preservatives are used in the big plants in preparing preserved meats, and stories of use of poisonous ingredients and foreign matter are wholly false.

Sanitation in all the big plants is of a high order, and every effort is made at improvement. The experts made several suggestions in this line.

Attention was called to the fact that conditions in some plants outside the yards were open to criticism, and it was these which had been wrongly quoted as typical of conditions in the big plants.

The investigation was instituted by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Commercial Association. In its report to these bodies the committee of members who engaged the experts and conducted the investigation, after naming the list of experts it secured, says:

### Report of the Committee.

In making the investigation daily visits to the yards were made for a period of two weeks, each visit occupying from ten to fifteen hours. Members of each committee accompanied the experts at all times, and in every part of the examination. The result of this investigation is set forth fully and in detail in the report of the board of experts to the joint committee, which is herewith attached and made a part of this report.

That a board of experts of the character of those mentioned with professional ideals and guided and influenced as they state by an "esthetic sense," which "embodies something of necessity and something more of luxury," should find the product "wholesome," the yards "generally clean," and the inspection "efficient," seems to your committee to cover the situation.

As a result of this investigation we ourselves have no hesitancy in stating that the meat products of the well known firms at the yards are wholesome and proper for food.

We find that the companies have been improving the conditions and products from year to year, that improvements are constantly being made, and will be made, and we believe that the conditions and surroundings at the plants carefully protect the quality of the product. We commend the report of the experts to the public in its entirety for careful reading and thought.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. PIERCE,

Kewanee, Ill., Big Creek Coal Co.

LA VERNE W. NOYES,

President Aermotor Co.

C. H. SMITH,

President Western Wheeled Scraper Co.,  
Aurora, Ill.

W. B. CONKEY,

President W. B. Conkey Company.

GUSTAV HESSERT, JR.,

Secretary-Treasurer National Brewing Co.  
Committee Illinois Manufacturers Association.

WALTER FITCH,

President Chicago Board of Trade.

MASON B. STARRING,

Vice President Chicago City Railway Company.

ROLLIN A. KEYES,

of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.

WALTER H. WILSON,

of Walter H. Wilson & Co., Real Estate.  
Committee Chicago Commercial Association.

The report of the experts is voluminous and goes into exact detail on every phase of the investigation. It does not quote any hearsay evidence whatever, and takes nobody's word for anything. The experts report only on what they heard, saw and ex-

amined for themselves. Following are extracts from their findings:

The United States regulations and German regulations were compared by the committee, which found that in diseases of swine the post-mortem regulations are more severe in this country than in Germany. Lumpy jaw regulations are more severe here than in Germany.

It was agreed that the federal laws with reference to the condemnation of tuberculosis cattle are sufficiently strict.

The committee was of the opinion that the rules for the condemnation of carcasses of pigs, calves, and lambs under four weeks of age are unnecessarily strict.

Under the subject of live stock inspection the committee finds that "animals remain in the yards from four to thirty-six hours, but no evidence exists of anything in the yards that would injure the animals for food."

The examination of cattle the committee found to be rigid and the inspection of hogs efficient. Regarding the "cripples" the committee observes that "the probability is that the great bulk of this meat is just as wholesome as any. The fact that a hog is too fat or that its coat is rough or that a steer is not a 'good looker' does not argue against the quality of the meat." "Downers"—animals that have died en route—are declared "as wholesome as any other food animals" if death was due to fatigue, overfat, or smothering. Even though the meat is too red to be salable, it still is wholesome for lard.

### Diseases Not Transmissible.

"There are certain diseases of food animals which are not transmissible to human beings or in which the causative micro-organisms are certainly killed by a temperature lower than that to which the product has been subjected before eating," say the experts. "What is known indicates that neither infection nor poisoning can result from the use of the product. Only a limited number of micro-organisms are disease producers, while a great majority of them are not only harmless, but many of them actually necessary for the preservation of life and are essential factors in the preparation of food materials."

The committee present a letter from Prof. William H. Welch of the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, in which he says, among other things: "There is no positive evidence in my judgment that either tuberculosis or actinomycosis has ever been conveyed to human beings through eating the meat of animals affected by either of these diseases. The possibility can be admitted only for the use of uncooked or imperfectly cooked meat of animals with generalized tuberculosis or for the accidental contamination of such meat with tubercle bacilli."

"In view of the absence of any possible danger to health arising from the use of the meat of cattle affected with only localized tuberculosis or actinomycosis of slight or moderate extent, it would, in my opinion, be extravagant and indeed absurd to condemn and destroy the carcasses of such animals provided the animals are well nourished and otherwise in good condition."

Of the killing beds, which have been criticised severely by sensational writers, the

(Concluded on page 34.)

## CAPTAINS IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY

Aside from its political and "yellow" fiction phases, the recent meat agitation offered a great opportunity for theorists to tell practical packinghouse men how to run their business. A sociologist whose practical experience extended no further than sanitary regulation of tenement-dwellers was sent to "smell out" the biggest meat-slaughtering district in the world. His nostrils were offended, of course, and he proceeded to tell the world how "horrible" were conditions where meat animals were killed. These idealists, who did not know the difference between blood and dirt, or between a fertilizer tank and a lard kettle, were chiefly responsible for the weird tales which frightened the world.

It was when they came in contact with packinghouse experts that they were made to look most ridiculous. The public had heard but one side of the story until the House at Washington began its hearings on the meat inspection bill. Then appeared a witness who knew something about the business and who could tell about it rationally. It was true that the daily press let very little of the packers' side of the question get into their columns, but it was the appearance of a packinghouse expert before the House committee which first caused the public to think that there might be another side to the question. This man was Thomas E. Wilson, general manager for Morris & Company. Mr. Wilson was brought up in the packing business, had personal knowledge and experience with all the processes of handling packinghouse products, and his plain talk and evident expert knowledge did more than anything else to impress members of Congress with the justice of the packers' side of the controversy.

Mr. Wilson is typical of the younger generation of packinghouse men who have brought the industry to the front so rapidly and extended its scope so marvellously. He was born in London, Ontario, July 22, 1868. His early days were passed in and around the little Canadian town and most of his schooling was obtained there. When he was about ten years old his father moved to Detroit, where the family spent one year before going to Chicago.

Mr. Wilson has a high school education only and at the age of 18 he was employed as a car accountant in the office of the Burlington railroad. Some one recommended him to Mr. Morris and he was offered a position as car accountant with Nelson Morris & Company. This he accepted, joining the army of workers in the Stock Yards about 18 years ago.

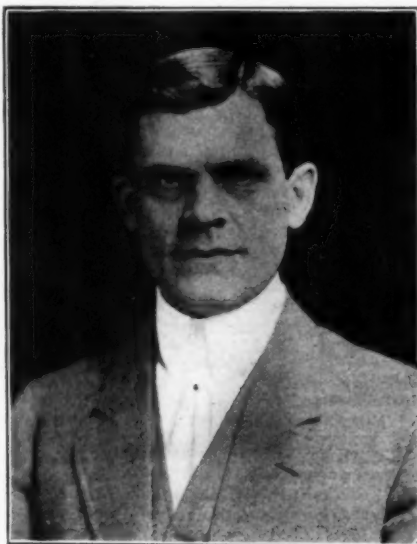
### Began at the Bottom.

He remained in the railroad department for a couple of years and was then promoted to the position of head purchasing agent. In 1891 he was put in charge of the real estate work of the firm, selecting sites and supervising the erection of buildings for use as wholesale markets, etc., throughout the country. In all these minor positions Mr. Wilson made good, and in 1905 Mr. Morris selected him for special training in all the intricate details of his packing business.

For five years he was at school, as it were, being brought into daily contact with the practical details of every branch of the busi-

ness. He learned how to cure ham, how to make a barrel, to can corned beef, etc. Several times he went to Europe, there to learn something of the foreign business, and all the time he was continuing his frequent trips to all parts of this continent, studying the business, learning of new avenues for trade, becoming acquainted with men and matters in all portions of the country.

Mr. Wilson comes of North of Ireland stock, his clean, clear-cut, strongly-lined face reflecting in every detail the sturdy ancestry from which he sprung, and it is to the qualities derived from these ancestors that much of the credit for his success must be laid. Physically he is a striking figure, a little taller than the average, of athletic build, with broad shoulders and square-cut jaw, whose grim firmness is relieved by the kindly piercing gray eyes, which read a man in a second and place him at once in the niche where he belongs.



THOMAS E. WILSON.

Though for seven years general manager of Morris & Company, it is only within the last two or three years that the outside world has begun to know Mr. Wilson. He has represented his firm at public and private conferences and played an increasingly important part since 1904, when it is said he astonished his colleagues by the resourcefulness he displayed no less than by the quiet, convincing, unassuming manner in which his suggestions were made. That year placed Mr. Wilson publicly in the forefront with the many brainy men who led the packing firms.

### Qualities Which Make for Success.

The management of a great business demands many qualities which are rarely found in one man, and in most cases different men are employed in order that between them all the requisite qualities may be supplied. The power of handling men, the power to obtain all that an employee has to give without driving him, the power to reprimand without leaving a sting, the power of preserving an unruffled exterior at all times and in all seasons, the power of prophecy which enables one to see rising or falling markets, the power to direct practical

operations so that both labor and material may be best conserved, the power of a diplomat who obtains results when all seems against him. All these qualities are needed in any meat business, and are needed especially in an intricate business like the packing industry, and all are shared to an exceptional degree by Mr. Wilson.

### A Favorable First Impression.

It is this combination of powers which enabled him to make such a fine impression in Washington. His appearance gave him the advantage of a favorable first impression; his power of handling men enabled him to turn to his own advantage the taunts and jibes with which Dr. Neill and a few others greeted his testimony. His knowledge of practical details enabled him to take the sting from many criticisms; his prevision made it possible for him to speak intelligently regarding the effect of the agitation on foreign markets, and his diplomacy was sufficient to win the support of the committee for all the important amendments he asked.

Mr. Wilson is naturally very retiring. He lives quietly, rather shuns than courts public notice, and spends the time which he can get away from his business with his wife and two little children. His vacations, when he takes them, are spent in the wilds of Southern mountains, where he shoots big game. With all his responsibilities he is at all times a big, open-hearted boy, and this is never so much in evidence as when he is at home playing with his children.

### S. & S. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has filed with Illinois authorities a statement of its condition as of Dec. 10, 1905, which is as follows:

ASSETS.		
	1905.	1904.
Real estate and machinery .....	\$6,376,700	\$5,349,768
Merchandise .....	5,490,678	5,078,239
Cash and debts rec..	6,418,854	5,475,805
Totals .....	\$18,286,232	\$15,903,812
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock .....	\$4,373,400	\$4,373,400
Accounts payable ...	9,120,793	7,085,891
Surplus .....	4,792,039	4,444,521
Totals .....	\$18,286,232	\$15,903,812

### CUDAHY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Cudahy Packing Company of Illinois has filed its balance sheet for the year ending Dec. 22, 1905, with Illinois officials, showing the following comparisons:

ASSETS.			
	Dec. 22, 1905.	Sept. 7, 1905.	Sept. 7, 1904.
Real estate, buildings, etc.....	\$782,592	\$2,981,857	\$2,935,198
Mach. and plants.	3,926,924	1,383,327	1,373,310
Mfgs. and mer, etc.	8,973,326	7,217,591	7,517,411
Cash and debts rec.	1,946,371	2,016,562	2,013,861
Car lines, etc.....	845,401	952,143	619,358
Stocks .....	108,750	—	108,750
Total .....	\$16,583,364	\$14,550,780	\$14,567,890
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock.....	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Accts. payable....	585,470	436,339	350,500
Bills payable, etc.	5,922,475	4,990,900	5,732,800
Surplus .....	2,213,550	1,523,560	1,422,641
Profit and loss sur.	881,869	927,969	102,938
Total .....	\$16,583,364	\$14,550,780	\$14,567,890



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of Daniel Somers at Port Byron, N. Y., was burned last week.

The pork packing plant of Henry Muh at Passaic, N. J., has been slightly damaged by fire.

The branch house of the Armour Packing Company at Mobile, Ala., was damaged by fire last week.

A cottonseed oil mill is to be erected at Tiptonville, Tenn., by M. Hall and others of Dyersburg, Tenn.

Kingan & Company will erect a complete refrigerating plant at 638 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Denver Union Stockyards Company, Denver, Colo., has increased its capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000.

The leather plant of Thomas H. Shea, at Peabody, Mass., has been damaged by fire. Loss \$15,000, covered by insurance.

The plant of the Reading Slaughter House Company, Reading, Pa., was damaged by fire on July 6, causing a loss of \$15,000.

W. T. Dunn has succeeded C. C. F. Hammond as manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company's plant at Little Rock, Ark.

The Reading Slaughter House Company, Reading, Pa., will commence the rebuilding of its plant, which was damaged by fire recently.

Schafner Brothers, of Erie, Pa., have received permission from the local authorities to erect a new slaughter house at that place.

Fire damaged the plant of the Pennsylvania Leathery Company, at 107 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa., to the extent of \$3,000.

The plant of the American Harness and Leather Company, at Columbus, Ind., was destroyed by fire on July 6, causing a loss estimated at \$60,000.

The Canton Oil Mill Company, Canton, Miss., will replace its cotton gin recently burned by a six-stand cotton gin. About \$7,000 will be invested.

The firm of A. Glennie & Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated, to deal in provisions, with \$100,000 capital stock. H. D. Kennedy, of Winthrop, is treasurer.

Julius Lichtman & Sons have purchased a large plot of ground at Newark, N. J., on which they will commence the erection of a three-story tannery building, 40 x 400 feet.

H. Hirschauer, of Jamestown, N. Y., is reported as organizing a company to have a capital stock of \$100,000, for the establishment of a slaughterhouse and cold storage plant.

The Deeson Oil Mills Company of Deeson, Miss., has been incorporated with \$25,000 to erect a cottonseed oil mill. J. C. Brooks, W. W. Dickerson and others are the incorporators.

The Dimick Soap Company, of Kittery, Me., has been incorporated, with \$10,000 capital stock, by L. A. Dimick, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Harlow, Malden, Mass., and H. Mitchell, Kittery, Me.

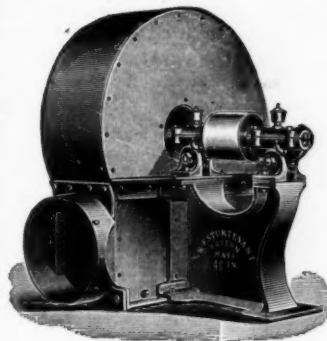
The J. S. Smith Company, of Chicago, Ill., has purchased the hide business of Perkins, Hess & Thompson, at Grand Rapids, Mich. The new company will deal in hides, pelts and tallow.

The Refuge Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., will soon begin the erection of a building and the installation of machinery which will double the capacity of their fertilizer plant in that city.

The German Sausage and Provision Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to erect a sausage factory. F. Schroeder, F. H. Clausen and others are the incorporators.

The England Walton Company, of Camden, N. J., has been incorporated to do a tanning, curing and finishing of leather business, with \$25,000 capital stock. J. A. MacPeak, W. J. Eidell and J. F. Cotter are the incorporators.

The Wehl Sausage and Delicatessen Company, of Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated, with \$5,000 capital stock, to manufacture sausages, etc. J. L. Wehl, M. G. Koesterer and J. A. Bernhard are the incorporators.



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## PROVISION EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

The advance statement of exports of provisions for June and for the fiscal year ending with June, issued Thursday by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the total value of provisions exported, exclusive of cattle, hogs and sheep, at the principal ports of the United States during June, 1906, was \$15,365,278, against \$13,553,014 in June, 1905, and for the fiscal year 1906, \$191,056,535, against \$152,530,673 in 1905.

The total quantity of canned beef exported through principal ports during June was 2,977,979 pounds, against 6,310,553 pounds in June of last year, and for the twelve months ending with June, 1906, was 64,173,808 pounds, against 66,327,289 pounds in 1905. The reduction in the June figures said to be due in a large degree to a reduction in the movements to Japan, which imported largely of this article during the war.

The principal articles making up the provision export total and their comparative increases are:

	Year.	Increase.
Fresh beef.....	\$24,276,702	\$2,171,309
Salt beef .....	4,566,083	1,529,050
Tallow .....	4,763,558	1,758,875
Bacon .....	35,552,168	10,544,096
Pork .....	12,453,766	2,092,707
Lard .....	58,745,352	11,745,352
Butter .....	4,767,410	3,262,143

## FINED FOR GIVING REBATES.

The old cases against the Chicago & Alton railroad and two of its former officials were brought to a climax in the federal court in Chicago this week when Judge Landis imposed a fine of \$40,000 on the railroad and \$10,000 each on the two ex-officers for alleged violation of the anti-rebate law in giving rebates of \$1 a car on all shipments of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company from its Kansas City plant. It was shown that the packing company owned its own track and the refund was on that account. Further, it was contended that it was not a secret. The cases will be appealed.

## PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., July 10, 1906—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of August, 1906, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on July 20, 1906, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened July 20, 1906," addressed to Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard, D. C. G., U. S. A.

## AMERICAN CANNED MEAT BARRED.

As a result of the refusal of one of the ships of the British Atlantic fleet to take on American tinned meats during the recent naval maneuvers, the admiralty has directed that ships' companies be supplied with Australian or Argentine brands in lieu of American. The remainder of American canned meats now on hand is being returned to the victualing yards and will be no longer a compulsory ration for the navy.

## LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Volga City, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery was destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss of \$4,000, with insurance of \$1,600. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

No. Adams, Mass.—The Richmond Hotel is to be equipped with an ice-making and cold storage plant of 5-ton capacity. The plant is to cost \$5,000.

Washington, D. C.—A complete refrigerating plant is to be installed by Kingan & Company at 638 Pennsylvania avenue.

New Orleans, La.—This city is considering the installation of a new refrigerating plant at its morgue to cost about \$1,000.

New Orleans, La.—Plans are being prepared for the Dixie Brewing Company's new buildings, which are to be erected at a cost of \$250,000.

Walkertown, N. C.—T. A. Crews & Company contemplate erecting a small ice plant at this place.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Victor Cotton Oil Company is reported as contemplating the establishment of an ice plant.

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

(Continued from issue of May 12.)

From 1900 to 1905 the average cost per ton of cottonseed consumed increased from \$11.55 to \$15.51, or 34.3 per cent; while the value of the products per ton increase from \$17.11 to \$20.72, or 21.1 per cent. In 1905 the crude oil represented 45.2 per cent of the total value of all products; the meal, 40.1 per cent; the hulls, 8.1 per cent, and the linters, 6.7 per cent. A comparison with the corresponding percentages for 1900 shows that the relative importance of the crude oil product has decreased. This is indicated by a decrease of 5.2 in the percentage which the value of this product forms of the total value.

The relative importance of the other products, according to the same test, has increased. Of the total weight of the seed when received at the mill the several products formed the following proportions in 1905: Crude oil, 15 per cent; meal, 40.7 per cent; hulls, 36.2 per cent; linters, 1.8 per cent. These are increases over the corresponding percentages in 1900 for each product except hulls, for which the percentage shows a decrease of 10.9. As noted before, this decrease in the product of lower proportionate value is taken in part as an indication of the economic development of the industry.

The following table shows the number of establishments, the estimated seed crop, the estimated quantity and cost of the seed crushed, the per cent of seed crushed to amount produced, the average quantity crushed per establishment, the total value of the several products and quantity of each manufactured from seed of 1905:

As shown in the above table, the cottonseed crop grown in 1905 amounted to 5,060,205 tons, of which 3,131,175 tons, or 61.9 per cent, were crushed by the oil mills, as compared with 53.1 per cent for 1899. Estimating the average quantity for planting purposes at 2 bushels per acre, it will require 90,000 tons to plant 30,000,000 acres, leaving 1,839,030 tons to be utilized by the farmers for fertilizers in the seed form, and for other purposes. The quantity of seed annually exported is about 10,000 tons.

Cottonseed oil mills may be divided into two classes: (1) Those of large capacity, erected at railway centers, and (2) small co-operative mills, built in towns with scanty railway facilities and depending for seed upon local supply. Each class of mills has its advantages. The larger mill has more competition in securing its seed supply, but on the other hand, it can readily draw upon other localities. The expenses incident to operation and marketing of product are proportionally less than in the smaller establishment and make it possible to employ expert operators. It can carry the processes of manufacture farther, refining oil, and conducting correlated industries.

An advantage of the small co-operative mill is that the farmers, on account of stock holdings, furnish the seed supply at reasonable prices and guarantee a ready market for the meal and hulls for fertilizing and feeding purposes. In this way freight charges are saved both on the seed and on the more bulky products, leaving only the oil and lin-

valuable if it were carefully graded and the good and bad kept separate. To accomplish this the co-operation of the grower, ginner and miller are required. The present tendency to establish small cottonseed oil mills with ginneries attached is a step in this direction, as the seed may be stored at the time it is removed from the lint.

(Continued on page 30.)

### BRITISH FOOD CONDITIONS.

British investigation of food conditions at home has resulted in some unpleasant discoveries, judging from the following London cablegram of Tuesday:

The Britishers who have been so virtuous recently over the Chicago meat packing revelations were to-day confronted with the annual report of the Inspector of Factories and Workshops, which shows that the conditions here are quite as revolting as anything alleged of the Western packing centre.

Dirty factories and disgusting methods seem to be the rule instead of the exception. Jam factories, bakeries and sausage makers are all censured as being equally filthy, and the description of one fits most of the others. Here is the report on a typical jam factory:

"The boiling room lay between the yard and the stable and the horses reached the latter through the boiling room. The sanitary accommodation was hardly separated from the rooms where the fresh fruit and uncovered jam were kept, and the floors were dirty and undrained."

Another factory inspector found jam pots being washed in "liquid like dark soup, which smelled abominably." The manager informed the inspector that the water was

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY AND ITS ANNUAL OUTPUT.

State or Territory.	No. of active estab-lishments.	Quantity of seed produced.	Cottonseed Crushed			Total Value.	Products			
			Tons.	Cost.	Per cent. Average of seed crush per crushed to estab-lishment produced. (tons).		Oil (gallons).	Meal and cake (tons).	Hulls (tons).	Linters (pounds).
United States.....	710	5,060,205	3,131,175	\$46,760,630	61.9	\$66,703,803	125,700,928	1,271,740	1,135,080	106,638,379
Alabama.....	61	562,500	324,772	4,757,910	54.8	6,814,721	12,990,880	131,046	116,756	10,392,714
Arkansas.....	42	296,388	222,854	3,342,810	75.2	4,697,768	8,936,445	88,139	78,890	8,022,743
Florida.....	5	21,103	18,799	300,768	56.7	3,760	427,890	9,079	5,498	545,143
Georgia.....	122	804,088	431,068	7,112,622	53.6	9,345,490	17,846,215	176,307	153,676	15,518,450
Indian Territory.....	15	167,771	98,224	1,117,790	58.5	2,016,968	3,634,288	38,798	37,816	3,928,947
Louisiana.....	47	245,662	180,979	2,895,664	73.7	3,956,770	7,456,335	78,273	58,816	6,153,209
Mississippi.....	80	573,589	482,735	7,482,703	84.2	10,411,469	19,937,782	197,930	172,102	14,965,401
Missouri.....	4	20,478	19,456	291,840	95.0	4,564	411,071	787,968	7,695	7,199
North Carolina.....	49	295,269	180,067	3,061,159	61.0	3,914,566	7,616,834	72,637	64,644	5,402,004
Oklahoma.....	10	156,680	75,390	915,250	48.1	7,539	2,925,132	30,333	28,793	3,392,550
South Carolina.....	94	514,704	254,872	4,396,542	49.5	5,644,320	10,984,988	108,676	86,019	7,901,030
Tennessee.....	17	133,400	114,508	1,751,972	85.9	2,498,407	4,591,771	46,662	42,883	4,694,813
Texas.....	157	1,218,784	698,604	8,907,201	57.3	14,367,982	26,037,020	275,250	272,456	27,245,568
All other States.....	*4	17,790	28,828	432,420	270.1	2,207	1,161,708	10,796	11,560	1895,678

\*Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Virginia, 1.  
(Includes production of Kansas, Kentucky and Virginia.)

The Bureau of the Census does not claim accuracy for the statistics of the table, except for the number of establishments and the quantity of linters obtained, but presents the estimates of the other products as approximately correct and as an interesting reference in connection with the study of the cottonseed products industry. The figures for the quantity of linters saved were obtained by canvassing the cottonseed oil mills in connection with the work of securing the statistics of cotton ginned from the crop of 1905. The figures for the amount of seed produced in 1905 are taken from a table in connection with the cotton census. The statistics of seed crushed and of crude products manufactured from the seed crop of 1905 are estimates, computed on the basis of the quantity of linters returned by the oil mills and upon the average quantities of products obtained per ton of seed during the census year 1905.

ters, which constitute but about 17 per cent of the weight of the products obtained from a ton of seed, to be shipped to remote markets.

Possibly the most difficult problem in connection with the cottonseed products industry is the proper storing and preservation of the seed. The lint is almost waterproof and is but little injured in passing from the field to the factory. But not so with the seed, which is very easily injured and reaches the mill in much worse condition relatively than the lint. In wet seasons this deterioration amounts to a large percentage of the value of the seed, and the products from such damaged seed must be sold for very inferior uses. The value of the oil especially depends upon the condition of the seed when it reaches the mill.

Evidently the products manufactured from cottonseed would be more useful and more

changed "about once a week." When fished out of these evil-smelling tanks the pots were allowed to stand until dry, when they were considered ready to receive fresh installments of preserves.

Inspectors of bakeries found that it was a frequent custom to bathe the children in them after the close of work on Saturdays, while the family's weekly collection of dirty clothing was sorted in the bakeries for dispatch to the laundry.

The sausage factories, says the report, are mostly owned by Germans and are "small, dilapidated, badly lit, and often infested by rats."

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48. Quick action and satisfactory results.



# FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & COMPANY

## IMPORTERS OF WHOLE SPICES GRINDERS AND PACKERS

West Broadway, Franklin and Varick Streets  
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#### PEPPER.

Singapore, black . . . . .	Choice. . . . .	11 1/4
do do . . . . .	Prime. . . . .	11 1/8
Tellicherry, Heavy Fancy. . . . .		10 3/4
Sifted Shot Pepper. . . . .		13 1/2
Aleppey . . . . .		11
West Coast Sumatra Special. . . . .		10 5/8
Acheen . . . . .		10 3/8
Lampong, Extra. . . . .		10 1/2
Singapore, white. . . . .		15 1/4
Penang, white. . . . .		14 1/2
Whole Decorticated White, Fancy . . . . .		27

#### GINGER.

Jamaica Bleached. . . . .		16 1/2
do Unbleached. . . . .		14 1/2
Cochin ABC. . . . .		7
"D"—or Nibs. . . . .		6
Race or Calcutta. . . . .		5 1/2
African No. 1. . . . .		6
Japan . . . . .		5 1/2
Lemon Cochin. . . . .		7 1/4

#### CAYENNES.

Zanzibar Chillies, Choice. . . . .		10
Japan do No. 1. . . . .		14
No. 2. . . . .		11

#### CLOVES.

Zanzibar, Old Crop. . . . .		15
Penang, Extra. . . . .		27

#### PIMENTO.

No. 1. . . . .		5 3/4
Grinding . . . . .		5 1/2

#### NUTMEGS.

75-80's . . . . .		28
85-90's . . . . .		24
95-100's . . . . .		21
105-110's . . . . .		18
115-120's . . . . .		16 1/2
Grinding . . . . .		12
Macassars, 60-70's. . . . .		22
do 75-80's. . . . .		16
do 100-110's. . . . .		14

#### CASSIA.

Saigon Rolls Genuine No. 1. . . . .		70
Selected China, cases. . . . .		9
China Mats. . . . .		6 3/4
do broken extra. . . . .		6 3/4
Batavia Extra, No. 1. . . . .		20
do short stick No. 1. . . . .		12 1/2
do No. 2. . . . .		11 1/2
Cassiabuds, No. 1. . . . .		19
Ceylon Cinnamon, No. 1. . . . .		22

#### HERBS.

Sage . . . . .		3 1/2
Thyme . . . . .		3 3/4
Savory . . . . .		3 1/2
Majoram . . . . .		9
Bayleaves . . . . .		4 1/2

#### MIXED PICKLING SPICES.

Bbbs., per lb., No. 1. . . . .		10
do do No. 2. . . . .		9
10 lb. Boxes @ 10c. and 11c.		

#### SAUSAGE SEASONING.

Bbbs. 200 lbs., per lb., highly commended . . . . .		12 1/2
---	--	--------

#### MACE.

Penang No. 1. . . . .		41
Banda No. 1. . . . .		41
No. 2 Penang. . . . .		36
No. 1 Batavia. . . . .		33
" 1 " . . . . .		31
Bombay . . . . .		8

#### GROUND SPICES.

Pure Black Pepper, bbls. . . . .		12c. lb.
" Singapore White Pepper, bbls. . . . .		16c. "
" Mace, bbls. . . . .		35c. "
" Nutmeg, bbls. . . . .		18c. "
(Samples if you desire.)		

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NEW YORK

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 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street  
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue  
 East Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

### ILLINOIS FOOD STANDARDS.

Proposed food standards under the Illinois State law were discussed at a recent conference between State food officials and manufacturers. The proper labeling of food, under a fair interpretation of the food law, was discussed, and a number of points were agreed upon. The State chemist, Dr. Bryan, will write up the standards and submit them to the manufacturers, and another meeting will be held to finally settle all points at issue.

An agreement was reached as to the proper labeling and preparation of a number of

articles of food under the food law, as follows: Preservatives may be used in food, and no distinction has been made between the commonly used preservatives, such as sodium sulphite, benzoate of soda, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, borax, etc., but the kind of preservative used, and the percentage in the food, must be plainly stated on the label. Preservatives will not be permitted in food from which the law expressly excludes all foreign substances, such as milk and cream, and vinegar.

The use of colors will be permitted in food, except in vanilla extract and food from which

the law expressly excludes all foreign substances, but the fact that the food is artificially colored must be plainly stated on the label. No distinction is made between coal tar colors and vegetable colors. Both will be permitted to be used.

### REFUSE TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

The British Medical Association has declined the invitation of Armour & Company to send representatives to Chicago to investigate the packing houses there at the time the association has its autumn medical congress at Toronto, Canada.

# Swift & Company

## Jersey City

# Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

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## GUARANTEED

The cable dispatch sent by the President to the conference of the Federation of Grocers in session in Sheffield, England, furnished a highly interesting chapter in the recent history of American meat products. On behalf of the United States Government a binding and solemn guaranty is assumed of "fitness, in all respects, of canned meats bearing the Government stamp." Foreign customers are advised that if any "trouble" should arise, protest can be made at once directly to the "United States Government itself." Certainly an extraordinary statement, fully in accord with all the extraordinary proceedings which, without any reasonable cause, had undermined a firm and lasting confidence in excellent food products. What only such extreme and extraordinary proceedings as those of the President could have accomplished, a threat of 14,000 British grocers to boycott American canned meat, formerly regarded as by far the best in the world's markets, needed equally extreme and extraordinary measures of the very same official authority to prevent still greater harm.

An implicit confession of former exaggerations goes hand in hand with a promise of the unusual assuming of commercial responsibilities for the future. Never before has any civilized government undertaken a similar interference in private business, and certainly never such an interference was forced upon a trade by similar attacks from

its own government. Well, we will have to stand it. We accept the government's "guaranty" as necessary to regain a trade which was destroyed by that very same government. We accept it in the spirit in which the 14,000 British grocers have accepted it.

This guaranty has unfortunately become necessary, not because the trade, including the 14,000 Britishers, had ever questioned the purity and wholesomeness of American meat products, but only because an unthinking public had been alarmed by wilful slander under official stamp. This unthinking public may regain its intellectual balance by such guaranty, and the trade in American meat products may by that means revive the more quickly. Therefore the government's guaranty is accepted with due thanks.

## AN OFFICIAL WITNESS

We congratulate Secretary Wilson on his resolution to go to Chicago, to see with his own eyes and to smell with his own nose. He is the responsible head of the great Department of Agriculture. So much has been done and so very much more has been written and said on behalf of this department that it must be pronounced as exceedingly wise on the part of the responsible chief to make for once an "investigation" of his own, instead of relying on others, whether employees or sociologists. There is no doubt that he can very much easier bear the full responsibility for all he does or states himself than he could bear for the many and manifold things done or stated by others. We believe that it would have hurt neither him, nor the trade, nor the country, if Secretary Wilson had gone to Packingtown several months earlier. Our great American press might have missed a good deal of scandalous reading material, our strenuous President might have lost an opportunity for political gallery-playing, but the great American meat trade would have been spared brutal injury and entirely unjustified harm. Secretary Wilson went rather late to Chicago, but it may not have been too late to mend.

What Secretary Wilson saw and smelled in Packingtown was evidently very different from what he may have expected from the reports of the dailies and from the socialistic novels of recent so-called literature. He saw that Packingtown had been defamed. He found there was nothing disagreeable to smell. He could not help but testify to the good condition of the famous plants for the production of the renowned American meat products. He did not step low enough to claim, with the "yellow" dailies, that the present good condition was of recent origin, brought about by hasty repairs and improvements. He knows that a mere reaffirmation of old rules by posters does not make a new regulation, and that some aesthetic improve-

ments do not change the nature of a business.

Secretary Wilson may now be classed as a standard witness, whose testimony from personal inspection exonerates the Chicago plants from all the hysterical accusations of the fictionists. His personal visit gives additional strength to public confidence in the adequacy of his new inspection service. It was a welcome and an important step on the road of vindication for American meat, and even our unwilling foreign enemies will have to recognize it.

## MEAT MARGINS

Whatever may be our losses in the foreign trade—and they are considerable—it is gratifying to packers and slaughterers that the recent meat agitation has had so little effect upon the home consumption of fresh meats. Indeed, for this season of the year, when weather and shifting summer population usually reduce local consumption quite materially, the volume of meat demand has held remarkably steady. Labor troubles and perennial agitation over alleged high prices have in past seasons affected the consumption of fresh meats to a greater extent than has this recent sensational and disgusting campaign of slander against our meat industry.

The demand along all lines has kept up well at home. Even the worst-libelled pork products have been sought after as eagerly as they were before the silly sociologizers began to rant about "diseased hogs" and "human lard." The demand for pork products has been a feature of the packing year thus far, and that the agitation has not crippled it is evidenced by the tenacity with which the hog market holds strong. The call for fresh beef is steady and remarkably sustained for this season of the year, while the demand for mutton suffers no abatement, and has resulted in an unprecedented market.

While all this is encouraging, as indicating the confidence of the American people in their meat purveyors, it is small consolation to the killer when it comes to figuring out his margins. Good cattle cost the wholesaler 9 to 9½ cents in the cooler in New York this week, while the best price he could get in the carcass was 8 to 8½ cents for the very top. It is a safe guess that beef men have been losing a dollar a hundred on all the stuff they have sold recently, even with the good consumptive demand. With sheep as scarce as hen's teeth and lambs costing 8 to 9 cents alive, while they were hard to move out at 14 cents in the carcass, the small stock slaughterer was in no better position as to breaking even. The 6¼ cent hog adds another chapter to the story of vanishing margins. Were it not for high hides, oils and wool, the killer would find it hard to balance his ledger.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### SAUSAGE SPICES AND SEASONINGS.

The principal flavoring substances of spices are the essential oils they contain. These, when exposed to the air, rapidly volatilize and render worthless the remaining part of the spice. To prevent this deterioration, spices should be kept in tightly covered cans or boxes where they retain their strength and are also protected from dust and other impurities in the air.

The employment of cheap spices and seasonings should be avoided if for no other reason than their ultimate costliness. This class of goods eventually proves much more expensive than high grade, pure spices. It takes a greater quantity of weaker spices to attain the desired result. In addition to this, goods made with them give little or no satisfaction and are never a superior product. In this age of sophistication the purchase of a small spice mill for grinding the whole spices is a commendable investment. With this, no more need be ground than is required for each day's output. Prepared in this way, spices are very efficient and fragrantly pungent and as such, will produce a more finely flavored sausage.

Many purchase spices in the open market, already ground. When a consumer has not the means at hand for testing them and ascertaining their actual value, they should be obtained from reliable dealers of known reputation. If, however, there is reason to doubt their purity, before using, it is best to have them examined by a competent chemist. The sausage manufacturer can, with profit to himself, select good spices for his purposes. The finished product containing these costs but little more, gives better satisfaction to the trade and the increased sales will fully compensate the maker for the slight additional expense of first-class ingredients.

A most important point to be observed in the manufacture of sausages is the method of incorporating spices and seasoning in the mixtures. An even and uniform distribution of these throughout the mass must be obtained and this is accomplished by thorough kneading.

A very necessary thing in all well conducted factories is a small scale, sensitive to a quarter of an ounce. This is used for weighing accurately the various proportions of the spices and seasonings. Here, no "rule of thumb" or guess work should be permitted, as the exact quantities of these ingredients make the requisite delicate aroma. Variations from the indicated weights should be guarded against, for any undue amount of one might entirely change the desired flavor. By careful weighing, a uniformly seasoned product is always obtained, an important factor not to be overlooked.

The spices and seasonings mostly employed in sausage making are black pepper, white pepper, shot pepper, cayenne pepper, coriander seed, marjoram, sage, basil, thyme, salt, powdered saltpetre, ground mace, ground nutmeg, ground allspice ground ginger, ground cinnamon, ground cloves, onions, garlic, shallots. Many others are used in special cases, as for instance, cardamom, truffles, etc., but their use is very limited.

When herbs used for seasoning are too moist to rub up well, they should be placed in a cloth bag and hung up in a warm, dry place, until the excess of moisture has evaporated. When in proper condition, herbs are easily and quickly powdered to the degree of fineness needed in mixing. With these, as with spices, care should be taken to keep them dry and to protect them from a dusty or a moist atmosphere.

### MEERSCHAUM SOAP.

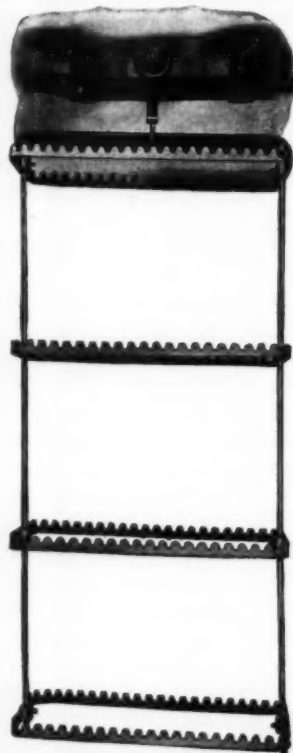
This recipe for making meerschaum soap is given by Hilmer in Seifenfabrikant: Meerschaum waste, 30 parts; palm kernel oil or tallow, 15; caustic soda lye, 4; water, 50; and potash, 1 part. The meerschaum waste is soaked in cold water for ten minutes to three hours, according to requirements, then ground to paste, screened through a hair sieve and levigated. It is afterward boiled for an hour with 50 parts of water, the fat or

oil is run in, and the lye is added, combination being allowed to proceed slowly and the mass thickened by evaporation till "short," the potash being finally added in a finely powdered state while the mass is at a temperature of 120 deg. C.

The finished soap is run into wooden or iron frames for three to four days, and then cut into bars, dried for a couple of days longer and cut up into cakes.

Another way is to melt the fat first, add the levigated meerschaum waste, and then crutch in the lye (density, 40 to 42 deg. B.), in which the potash has been already dissolved. When properly thickened the soap is framed for twenty-four hours, whereupon it can be cut off and sold.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.



Empty cage, weight 65 lbs.

## Smoke House Cages

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Big saving in time, labor and space. Quickness in filling and emptying houses. Increasing capacity and decreasing shrinkage. More open distribution of the pieces, allowing better circulation for smoke and heat. Meats will smoke out in one-half the time of the old way of smoking. No re-handling, consequently nicer appearing pieces of meat.

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Manufacturers, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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WILL PURIFY EVERY PLACE OR THING ITS VAPOR CAN REACH

HEALTH





## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### ECLIPSE TRIPLE PIPE BRINE COOLER.

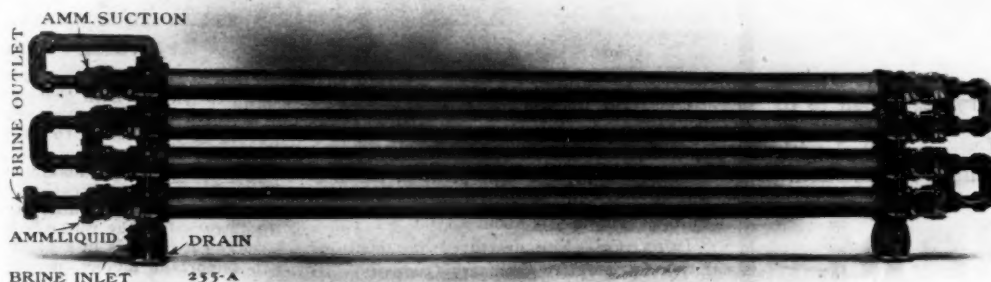
The rapidly increasing use of brine as a heat transfer medium for the cooling and finishing processes in lard, paraffine and oil refining, also the regular maintenance of uniform temperatures during protracted periods in special storage house refrigeration, has created a demand for a more efficient brine cooling system than that generally used. Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa., U. S. A., the well known engineers and builders of the

and the success it has attained in refrigerating work. The construction combines an inner, intermediate and outer pipe with fittings of special design so as to form a continuous ammonia vaporizing conduit of the annular spaces between the intermediate and inner pipes of the stand; and a continuous brine conduit of the annular space inside of outer pipe and surrounding the ammonia pipe, with a special connection at end of the upper pipe to the inner pipe of the stand,

their recent orders is that of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Terminal Market, Philadelphia, Pa., for a 200 ton Eclipse Triple Pipe Brine Cooler system, to be operated in connection with the refrigerating plant, brine system, installed some years ago.

### STURTEVANT GAS BLOWERS.

Bulletin No. 133, recently issued in the Sturtevant Engineering Series, published by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass.,



ECLIPSE TRIPLE PIPE BRINE COOLER.

Eclipse ice making and refrigerating machinery, have brought out and are supplying the trade with the Eclipse Patented Triple Pipe Brine Cooler, which is said to most perfectly fulfill all the requirements.

The low temperature of the brine which is available through the use of this cooler secures proportional economy in the volume of brine circulated by the pumping system for the same amount of refrigerating duty. The

and the brine conduit is extended to bottom of the stand and connected to cold brine distributing main.

The brine is cooled during its passage up through the outer conduit and down through the inner pipe by the vaporizing liquid ammonia supplied to the end of the annular ammonia conduit in bottom pipe of the stand, the ammonia gas being taken by the return line from the end of top pipe in the stand.

The ammonia current being in the opposite direction to the cooled brine current, the best conditions for the transfer of heat to the ammonia and consequent cooling of the brine is secured, through the efficient arrangement of the greatest surface and closest contact of the transmitting elements.

The Eclipse Triple Pipe Brine Cooler is adapted for use in connection with present installation of refrigerating machinery which include other methods of cooling brine that are more or less unsatisfactory in operation. In connection with the use of this cooler, and the low brine temperatures obtained, it is advisable to substitute calcium chloride brine for the usual salt brine.

The most satisfactory results have been obtained by Messrs. Frick Company from this cooler wherever installed, and among

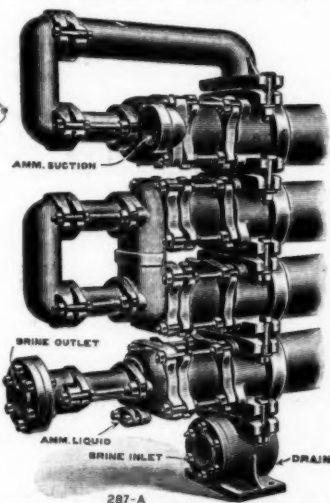
is a pamphlet of sixteen pages. This bulletin is designed to illustrate from actual photographs Sturtevant centrifugal gas blowers and exhausters installed in a few of the best and largest gas plants in the country. It contains a valuable table showing the various sizes and capacities of blowers and exhausters designed for gas plant work.

### FOOS GAS ENGINE GROWTH.

The Foos Gas Engine Company, Springfield, Ohio, the largest exclusive gas engine factory in the world, whose output consists of high-grade engines in all sizes and types, have just placed an order for \$20,000 worth of machine tools, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mills, drill presses, grinders, etc. Their business so far this year shows an increase of 50 per cent. over any previous year and this extra equipment will enable them to make prompt delivery of all orders.

### READ THE LATEST AUTHORITIES.

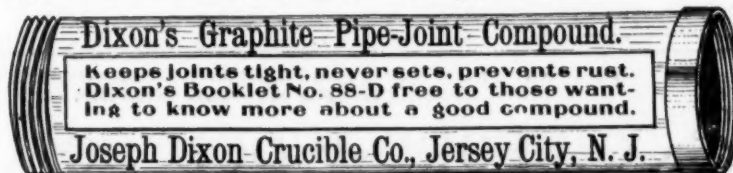
Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.



SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF COOLER.

design and construction of this brine cooler secures in its operation the rapid transfer of heat from the brine to the ammonia by close contact in positive circulation with the vaporizing surfaces, and with higher ammonia evaporating pressure than is obtained by the usual brine cooling systems for the same temperature.

The accompanying illustrations, from a photograph of the Eclipse Triple Pipe Brine Cooler, shows its general construction, and will aid in understanding its great efficiency,



Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms  
With **Formaldehyde Solution**  
PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION



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Every fibre of Giant Insulating Papers is saturated with the celebrated Giant Waterproof Compound, manufactured solely by us, which renders the Papers absolutely moisture-tight. They contain no pin-holes and are perfectly air-tight. Are and have been for eighteen years recognized as the standard of cold storage insulation.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

**SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS**

#### NEW CORPORATIONS.

East Liverpool, O.—R. E. Larkins and others have incorporated the Andrews Ice Company, with \$20,000 capital stock.

Johnstown, Pa.—The Keystone Butter Company has been incorporated, with 75,000 capital stock, by C. W. Gould and others.

Boston, Mass.—The F. H. Bowles Company has been incorporated, with \$50,000 capital stock, to deal in dairy products, by Frank H. Bowles, Frank E. Kimball and B. F. Stewart.

Armstrong, Minn.—The Armstrong Creamery Company has been incorporated, with \$5,000 capital stock, by Henry Wittmer and others. A new creamery will be erected at a cost of \$5,000.

#### ICE NOTES.

Copake, N. Y.—The creamery plant belonging to Borden Milk Company was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,000.

Bellows Falls, Vt.—The plant of the Boston Dairy Company was seriously damaged by fire. The loss is about \$5,000.

Laton, Cal.—Fire destroyed the plant of Laton Co-operative Creamery Company; loss \$11,000 with \$5,500 insurance.

New Haven, Conn.—A company will be formed with \$100,000 capital stock, for the purpose of erecting a large artificial ice skating rink here.

Montreal, Can.—A permit has been granted to Lovell & Christmas for the erection of a large butter and cheese storage house. The new structure will cost about \$36,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wisconsin Lakes Ice and Cartage Company's ice storage plant was destroyed by fire on July 7, causing a loss of \$60,000, partially covered by insurance.

Worcester, Mass.—Ground has been broken for the erection of the building for the Worcester Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, to be used for the manufacture of ice.

Siegel, Minn.—The plant of the Siegel Creamery Company has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$3,000.

#### LARGEST COOLERS IN ENGLAND.

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, which controls the great Woodside lairage at Birkenhead, has just let a contract for a new central refrigerating plant to replace the numerous isolated installations which are new in use there. This new plant will have a capacity for cooling 3,000 carcasses a day, and will provide the largest refrigerating equipment for meat in Great Britain.

Are you in need of a good man? An inch on page 48 will get him.

## NEPONSET



### INSULATING PAPER

Actual results and not claims are the things to consider. NEPONSET has been the standard for over twenty-five years. Send for our book "Thermal Insulation."

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#### CLEAR ICE IN SMALL PLANTS.

By William Kavanagh.

From time to time, the ammonia side of refrigeration has been thoroughly treated in able articles on the subject, while the water and brine side seems to have been almost forgotten, and, in the opinion of the writer, the water side of ice making is deserving of more than passing attention. Production of clear ice is a simple problem, provided that the filtration of the water is properly understood, as it depends in a great measure upon two important factors, namely, clear water and slow freezing.

It might be laid down as an axiom in refrigeration, that rapid freezing will produce a poor grade of ice, even though the water has been thoroughly filtered and clarified, and, if made in such a way, will not be acceptable for table use. In large plants, especially those known as "plate plants," the production of clear ice is not so difficult as in the small "can plant," as in the former the amount of water to be frozen contains a sufficient amount of heat to prevent rapid formation of ice, hence the process of freezing must of necessity be slow. In the small can plant the amount of water to be frozen is so limited that its heat is rapidly absorbed, and rapid freezing is the result.

Ice produced from water which has not been properly filtered will appear muddy in color, and that formed by rapid freezing will have the appearance of compressed snow, even though the water itself is pure.

In small can plants exhaust steam is seldom employed for making ice, live steam being in much more general use. This is taken from the highest point of the boiler through a pipe of sufficient size to suit the needs of the plant; usually a 1/2-inch pipe will be large enough for a plant of 6,000 pounds capacity.

In the condensing and purifying apparatus shown in Fig. 1, steam enters the condenser C through the pipe A, and after it is condensed, flows by gravity into the reboiler B, where it is heated by a steam coil, with inlet and outlet at D and E, respectively. The reboiler is automatically emptied by a float, which opens and closes the outlet to suit the quantity of water entering.

Should the condensing valve A be open rather wide, too much condensation is apt to occur and prevent the reboiler from boiling the water before the float acts and permits the water to flow into the fore-cooler F. Hence valve A is graduated, so that it can be set to give the reboiler sufficient time to act. To cool the live steam in the condenser coil, water enters through valve C' and flows out at C'', the inlet being also adjustable to suit slow or rapid condensation of the steam.

In the fore-cooler F, the condensation is again cooled, and after its temperature has been partially reduced, it flows into the sand filter F', seeping downward until it finds communication with the second sand filter F'', from which, through pipe H, it passes on to the sponge box I'. The water now flows through the sponge box and pipe H' into the charcoal filter K, and on through pipe H'' into the storage tank L, where it is kept free from agitation or dust of any description.



THE "PIVOTS" IN THIS AD. ARE RECOGNIZED AND APPRECIATED BY ALL ICEMEN

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**WOOD'S  
ICE TOOLS**

**GIFFORD'S  
ELEVATORS**

SEND FOR 1906 SUMMER CATALOGS



Tank L should be covered, air tight and dust proof, if possible, having the vent turned downward, as shown at M, and to prevent any possibility of dust entering through M, a valve should also be placed on the vent.

If a galvanized iron pipe filled with sponge is placed within tank L, and connection made with the charcoal filter, the filtering surface of the plant will be increased considerably and a further clarification of the water insured. The pipe should be perforated about 1 foot from its base, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the water in flowing through these holes will cause but little agitation in the tank.

As shown in section in Fig. 3, the charcoal filter is divided into two compartments by plates P, the water entering the left-hand side filters through the charcoal until it reaches the settling chamber S, and then passes up through the right-hand compartment, where it finds communication with the storage tank L.

At 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are shown the gate valves, which are provided for washing out the filtering beds. This should be done as often as possible, for if the beds are not washed regularly, all efforts to produce clear water will be useless.

It will probably surprise many readers to learn that high or low pressure steam carries with it a considerable amount of sediment. To prove this, it is only necessary to procure a bottle of the distilled water and allow it to rest for some time, when the sediment will be deposited upon the bottom, the amount depending upon the water from which the steam was generated.

Certain conditions may arise to prevent the formation of clear ice, although great pains



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

bottom of the storage tank, to avoid agitation of any sediment that may have been deposited on the bottom, and the water from the charcoal filter should not be allowed to

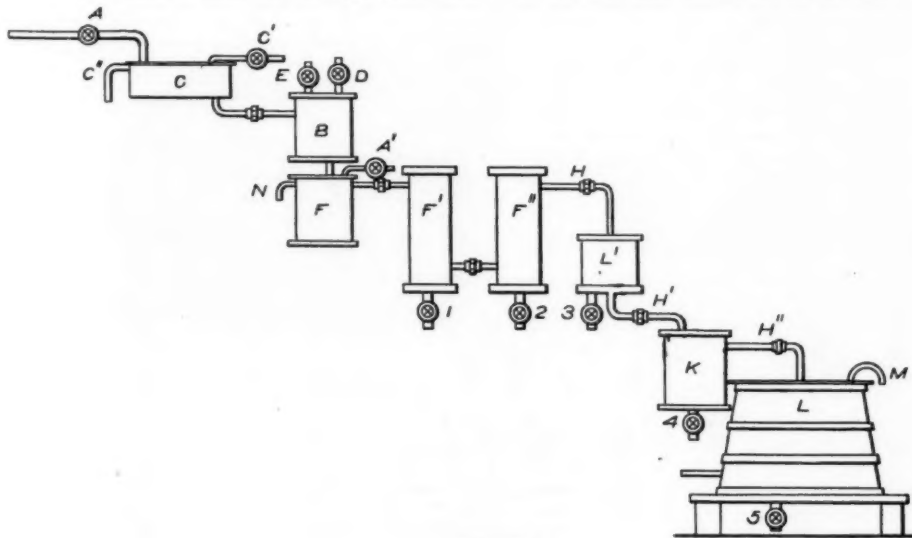


FIGURE 1.

have been taken to obviate such conditions. Should the condensing coils leak, the water used for the purpose of condensation will find its way into the coils and follow the same path as the distilled water, eventually arriving in the cans to be frozen. The result is a muddy colored ice, of use only in preserving fish or in ice cream freezers. The filling hose should be connected above the

flow from too great a height into the storage tank, for the same reason.

From what has been written, filtration will, no doubt, be considered a very important factor in the production of transparent ice, and next to this essential feature comes slow freezing. Of course, the demands made upon a plant must govern the freezing. If the water is frozen at 20 deg. F., a fine grade of

## SHEET CORK INSULATION

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*CHILLING and COLD  
STORAGE ROOMS*

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,  
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## HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

SUCCESSOR TO

THE AMMONIA CO. OF PHILADELPHIA  
Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY PURE AND DRY  
For Refrigerating and Ice Making



Specify B. B.

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as the  
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Pamphlets  
free in  
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544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin,  
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Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central  
Warehouse.  
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., 1100 N.  
Lovee.  
Kansas City, Western Storage & Fwdg. Co.  
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Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-  
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Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-  
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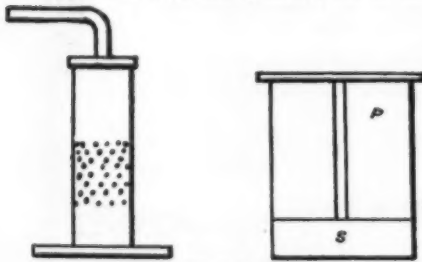
## THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

*has an enviable record of 30 years of general service.*

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ice will be obtained, but if the quantity frozen is not sufficient, the temperature may be lowered to 18 or even 16 deg. Should the temperature fall below 16 deg. it is a fair indication that the plant is not quite large enough.

Circulation of brine around the cans is another important factor. Its rapid circulation will be found to be a great help, not only in producing a greater quantity, but in im-



FIGURES 2 AND 3.

proving the quality of the ice as well. The brine should be kept at its proper strength, to prevent its freezing and holding the cans in position so that their removal is difficult. When the cans are frozen in position, the tank attendants usually employ a bar or hammer and chisel to effect their removal, and are very likely to damage the can and prevent its further use in the manufacture of ice.

Before the cans are immersed in the brine, each one should be tested for leakage, for a

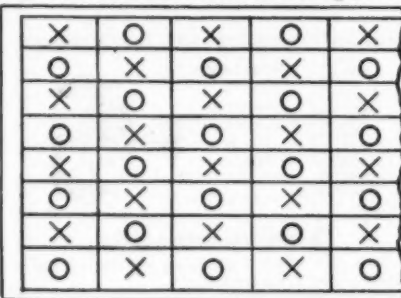


FIGURE 4.

leaky can will surely weaken the brine, and the ice formed will be salty enough to prevent its use at the table. A good plan to adopt in strengthening the brine is to immerse a closely woven sack full of salt in either the return or suction side of the brine, preferably the return side, as the brine here is of a somewhat higher temperature. Care should be taken that the sack contains no rents or holes, as the salt will find its way into the tank through the holes and remain on the bottom without being dissolved. Some engineers prefer to make their brine in a vessel perforated at the bottom. The vessel is filled with salt and a small stream of water is allowed to flow through until all of the salt is dissolved. There is a strong objection to this method, as all the perforations should be of the same size, and the grains should be large enough not to pass through the perforations when the grains have dissolved sufficiently small to pass out, they will sink to the bottom of the brine tank and remain in a solid state for a long time. The best way to make brine is to dissolve the salt in a water-tight vessel and deposit it in the brine tank as required.

Nearly all freezing cans are provided with holes near the top for their removal, and the frequent use of the lifting hook enlarges

these holes, so that if the cans are filled to the top considerable water may escape into the brine.

With respect to the removal of ice from the brine tank, the method shown in Fig. 4 should be adopted. When the supply of ice is ready for delivery, the engineer should see that only every other can is drawn as indicated by the crosses and circles, the crosses denoting the cans to remain and the circles those to be withdrawn. In this way the temperature of the brine is maintained practically constant. Should all of the cans be drawn after each supply is ready, great fluctuations of temperature would prevail, in some cases the rise in temperature exceeding 16 to 20 deg.

In all cases the tank should be kept free from pieces of wood and waste that are liable to find their way into the suction of the brine pump. If the suction pipe, however, is well protected by a strainer, it will prevent the labor of removing such matter. A point of some importance is that tank attendants should never be allowed to wash the tank covers while in position, as some of the impure water would be liable to drop in the freezing cans and spoil the quality of the ice.—The Engineer.

### CANADIAN FISH COMBINATION.

It is reported from Halifax that the Atlantic Fish Companies have purchased a controlling interest in the fish business of A. N. Whitman & Son, Canso, N. S., and have organized a new concern to be known as the Whitman Fish Company, which will continue the business carried on by Whitman & Son for many years. The fresh fish branch of the business will be made a specialty. The enterprises now operated and controlled by the Atlantic Fish Companies are Lewis, Anderson & Company, West India exporters, Lunenburg, N. S.; Hirtle, Rafuse & Company, vessel outfitters, Lunenburg, N. S.; Black Bros. & Company, fresh, smoked and pickled fish, Canso, N. S.; Whitman Fish Company, fresh, smoked and pickled fish, Canso, N. S., and Evitt's Fish Stand, frozen and pickled herring, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

### INDUSTRY THROTTLED BY A BOOK.

Robert B. Armstrong, formerly assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now president of the United States Casualty Company, in a recent address before the New York State Bankers' Association, made this reference to the meat scandal and its chief author:

"Because a sensationalist wrote a book, a great industry was throttled over night. The man who wrote the book admitted that he did not care to improve conditions, but that he wrote it as a part of a socialistic propaganda. In eagerness to reform all things, two estimable but impractical men made an investigation and then the limelight was turned on. Foreign competitors, eager for any opportunity to assail American industry, seized the big stick, and under the glare of the calcium of sensational publicity, dealt a blow to American packing house products from which it will take ten years to recover.

"Abuses there may have been; undoubtedly there were. And yet there are sincere people who believe that even a packer is entitled to some consideration. A man who commits

murder is entitled to a fair trial before he is branded as a felon. Does it not seem to you, gentlemen, that the evils of packing might have been corrected without annihilating the export trade? If you had millions of dollars loaned upon collateral of some great enterprise, and you found irregularities, would you call the loans and place the institution in the hands of a receiver? Would you announce in the next morning's newspapers that the institution was unworthy of confidence and turn loose upon it the vampires of a sensational press? Wouldn't you, as prudent business men, send for those responsible, give them a reasonable time to correct the irregularities, and then make regulations that would make impossible such conditions in the future. If those responsible refused your terms you would find a way to compel them to correct the evils, and the responsibility for refusal would be on their heads, not yours."



for Ice and Refrigerating plants, Butchers and Packers, is the power that costs only when you are using it. With a Lazer Gas or Gasoline Engine you can start and stop instantly, and when running they use fuel only in proportion to the load.

You can operate a gasoline engine as large as 40 horse power and a gas engine of any size we build, cheaper than steam or electricity. No coal or ashes to handle—no licensed engineer required, and you pay less for insurance. We build Gasoline Engines 2 to 40 horse power, and Gas Engines 2 to 100 horse power, both horizontal and vertical types.

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Rendering Tanks and Kettles.

BONE MILLS.

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General Engineers' Supplies.

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Strong Conditions Based Upon Narrow Holdings—Increased Export and General Cash Demands—High Cost of Hogs—Occasional Sharp Twist of Prices Against "Shorts."—Increased Speculation in the Late Deliveries—Radical Advance in Prices of July and September Pork.**

As was premised in the previous week's outline of features in connection with the hog products markets, the prices were bound to be substantially higher, from the improving rate of cash demands, both on home and foreign account, the narrow holdings and close control of the supplies by packers, and from the cost of hogs which justified bullish movements for the products. The most important rise for the week in prices has, of course, been for the July and September pork.

There is a good deal of confidence felt as to the entire position of the products markets, of materially strong prices for them for the long run, and that the situation is likely to be essentially in favor of the holding interests for the remainder of the summer months, as based upon supplies and demands, as well as from the supposed inclination of the leading interests.

The export demand is coming back again; it is taking lard more freely as well as meats, and several round lots of lard have brought materially better prices this week than was possible for them in the previous week. Indeed, more of a business would have been done in lard on export account if it had been possible to find sellers of it at a reasonable price as against the current, speculative market conditions for the product.

The reluctance to sell the lard has been because of expectations of more favorable market prices for the product and not, of

course, for lack of holdings, although the stock of it at the packing points has been reduced by large consignments to Europe.

As the market crept upward latterly for the lard, the 10c. September price for it, which we alluded to in the previous week as some trade ideas concerning the probable trading market, has been exceeded by expectations in the same quarter of an even better than that market rate. But all of this, it must be comprehended, is based upon the ability "to put the market there," rather than that the higher figures would eventuate from some other features, however more favorable than latterly they are, and as a movement for those higher figures could result, in part, from the increased confidence of the buyers of cash stuff and the not large packing.

It is clear now, in a general way, as it seemed probable early in the spring season, and then commented upon by us, that the prices of hogs all along through this season have been sufficiently satisfactory to the farmers to urge a prompt movement forward of the supply as it came up to marketable average; therefore, that there has been no big supply of hogs to market at any one time, and that the current as well as prospective receipts of hogs at the packing points are likely to be of a moderate order, so as not to retard bullish movements for the products.

There is less reason now than before latterly, to expect material additions to the stocks of the products at the packing points.

Indeed, from the growing confidence of the European markets in buying, which are becoming assured of actual conditions in this country, with the increased rate of the home

consumption, particularly with the larger demands from the South for meats, there is ground for the belief that such additions to the stocks at the packing points as were made last month in the then period of sensationalism concerning packinghouse methods, will disappear at an earlier date before the fall packing season than it had been thought possible a little while since they would, into the hands of foreign and home consumers.

The July and September pork dealings have been of a more considerable order, and instead of the practical closing up of an option with the beginning of a month, the July delivery is getting enhanced excitement as the month wears along, while the September option is in sympathy with it, and as it is based upon the moderate stocks of the contract pork, although that the September option is more an objective point than it was in the previous week and July, against the shorts in it. The later options of the pork are practically under neglect. The sharp rise in prices of July and September pork early in the week or of fully 75c. per barrel for July, in Tuesday's trading, came about very quickly.

But with lard, the September option is the main moving month, concerning which most calculations of bullishness are made, with the October option sensitive to the temper displayed for the September option, and the November option as moderately dealt in.

The September and October short ribs are most active. Yet that the July option, as indeed it is for lard and pork, well under control.

It would take, of course, a little more advanced period of the season, even with bullish movements intermediately, for the new

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crop options to display much activity, as a good deal depends for trading upon the next several weeks' reports concerning the crops of cotton and corn.

The compound lard trading has had renewed vitality for the week, as the distributors have been compelled to buy it against a large consumption. The more the pure lard market rises in price the greater the needs of the compounds will be from home consumers, however larger the foreign needs of pure lard.

There has been only a small advance in the prices of compound lard, although their tendency is firmer.

The higher prices of the speculative market for cottonseed oil does not show the full cost of the bleaching grades for needs of compound makers, which keeps grade of oil relatively better than usual in value and because there is not much of it to be had outside of the holdings of the leading traders' supplies, and where they are wanted for their own sources of consumption.

In New York, Western steam lard is wanted a little more urgently; there have been 1,500 tons taken up early in the week for export at from \$8.95@9, and afterwards a higher price quoted. City steam lard has been sold at \$8.75, and is now very strong and higher than that. Compound lard ranges in a general way from 7@7½¢ in quotations, with freer demands for supplies. Some lots have been had at a lower price. In city meats, bellies are closely bought up, with the advantage as to the market prices with the selling interest. Sales are 35,000 pounds. Pickled bellies quoted at 11½¢@11¾¢ for 12 lbs. average, 11¼¢ for 14 lbs. average, and 12@12½¢ for 10 lbs. average. Pickled shoulders, loose, quoted at 8½¢@9¢; loose pickled hams quoted at 12@12½¢. Mess pork has a little more of a demand from exporters, and is at firmer prices; new mess quoted at \$19@19.25¢, and old at \$18@18.25; short clear at \$16.75@18.50; family at \$18.50@19.

**BEEF.**—At the decline to \$14 for city extra India mess, at which large sales were made last week, as then noted, the market is now firmer. The barreled beef is a little more freely dealt in. The quotations are: city extra India mess, tcs., at \$14@15; barreled mess at \$8@8.50; family at \$10@10.50; packet, \$9@9.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: last week, 2,866 bbls. pork, 9,013,302 lbs. meats, 17,383,239 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year: 2,948 bbls. pork, 7,278,053 lbs. meats, 8,357,245 lbs. lard; from November 1: 144,650 bbls. pork, 444,237,983 lbs. meats, 517,348,565 lbs. lard; from November 1 in the previous season: 132,839 bbls. pork, 456,137,187 lbs. meats; 449,228,404 lbs. lard.

The movement from November 1 compares with the previous season, same time, as showing an increase of equal to 2,362,200 lbs. pork, and 68,120,161 lbs. lard, and a decrease of 11,899,204 lbs. meats.

Of the exports from November 1 the Continental markets have taken 75,183,722 lbs. meats (49,371,501 lbs. previous season) and 245,672,326 lbs. lard (211,648,845 lbs. previous season); and the United Kingdom 354,686,080 lbs. meats (390,701,238 lbs. previous season), 212,610,682 lbs. lard (189,066,717 lbs. previous season).

#### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at various centres on June 30 show an increase over stocks a month ago, but are still much less than stocks on hand at the same time last year. Summaries of reports from various centres published last week are as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.		
	June 30, 1906.	May 31, 1906.	June 30, 1905.
Chicago .....	61,002	57,878	79,775
Kansas City .....	3,498	2,674	3,344
Omaha .....	1,063	1,807	1,000
St. Joseph .....	579	1,040	709
Milwaukee .....	2,710	2,601	9,728
Total .....	68,840	66,909	95,156

	Lard, Tierces.		
	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
Chicago .....	113,075	81,419	194,016
Kansas City .....	21,035	16,226	14,168
Omaha .....	4,018	4,384	4,912
St. Joseph .....	9,377	7,790	7,639
Milwaukee .....	1,524	934	12,709
Total .....	149,029	110,753	233,432

	Cut Meats, Pounds.		
	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
Chicago .....	109,632,808	100,802,854	145,980,233
Kansas City .....	65,300,400	61,371,300	67,994,900
Omaha .....	43,545,367	41,963,248	59,421,972
St. Joseph .....	43,016,181	37,057,224	45,286,789
Milwaukee .....	23,444,945	19,868,775	19,098,285
Total .....	286,930,761	261,153,399	337,782,179

Following are details of stocks not included in the reports published last week:

	St. Joseph.	
	June 30, 1906.	June 30, 1905.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1905, bbls. ....	43	5
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	536	704
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1905, tcs. ....	7,551	6,080
Other kinds of lard, tcs. ....	1,826	1,550
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '05, lbs. ....	8,168,444	6,583,096
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '05, lbs. ....	—	—
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	1,356,134	982,917
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '05, lbs. ....	4,185,917	5,927,032
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	2,885,284	2,686,629
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	60,261	129,974
Dry salted shoulders, lbs. ....	650,890	376,907
Sweet pickled hams, lbs. ....	8,814,010	7,959,117
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. ....	271,700	642,642
Dry salted bellies, lbs. ....	5,594,142	4,870,238
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. ....	2,220,000	3,891,405
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs. ....	1,878,750	2,380,225
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	—	—
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. ....	1,884,850	3,076,041
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	5,045,790	5,771,566
Total weight cuts of meats .....	43,016,181	45,286,789

	LIVE HOGS.	
	Received	Shipped
Received .....	218,585	216,818
Shipped .....	14,995	11,666
Driven out .....	203,277	204,160
Average weight, lbs. ....	219	224

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48. Quick action and satisfactory results.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of certain commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 7, 1906, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
Armenian, Liverpool .....		780	629	267	19	291	1603	
Baltic, Liverpool .....		780	1000	1680	185	19	291	1603
2Etruria, Liverpool .....		3058	622	1694	147	10	1000	
3Carmania, Liverpool .....		249	455	267	19	291	1603	
*Philadelphia, Southampton .....		267	2200	65	50	1004	9733	
*Minnetonka, London .....		1807	1228	813	150	304	50	
Toronto, Hull .....		1179	865	150	265	5	200	6800
Canning, Manchester .....		26	110	10	48	1020	3400	
*Astoria, Glasgow .....		2032	958	121	85	330	1150	
6Graf Waldersee, Hamburg .....		3817	235	105	235	305	1050	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen .....		1633	105	235	235	305	1050	
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen .....		1633	105	235	235	305	1050	
7New Amsterdam, Rotterdam .....		1500	110	10	48	1020	3400	
Vaderland, Antwerp .....		2032	958	121	85	330	1150	
St. Andrew, Antwerp .....		3817	235	105	235	305	1050	
11Hellig Olav, Baltic .....		1633	105	235	235	305	1050	
8Bordeaux, Havre .....		1633	105	235	235	305	1050	
La Gascogne, Havre .....		1633	105	235	235	305	1050	
9Germania, Marseilles .....		1112	30	50	75	100	50	
Sofia Hohenberg, Mediterranean .....		30	50	75	100	50	300	
Erny, Mediterranean .....		30	50	75	100	50	300	
Gerty, Mediterranean .....		30	50	75	100	50	300	
Lombardia, Mediterranean .....		30	50	75	100	50	300	
Calabria, Mediterranean .....		30	50	75	100	50	300	
African Prince, South Africa .....		30	50	75	100	50	300	

Total .....	11654	7293	8073	3894	995	948	244	5129	41426
Last week .....	3405	10771	7781	4144	610	731	334	4393	41431
Same time in 1905 .....	6534	1717	7088	4553	464	1185	1068	3393	25361
Last year's tallow, 1,394 pkgs. 2—25tes. tallow. 3—100 hds. tallow. 6—175 tes. tallow. 7—100 tes. tallow. 8—6 tes. tallow. 9—303 tes. tallow. 11—166 tes. tallow.									
*Cargoes estimated by steamship companies. \$Bacon only.									

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended July 7, 1906, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week July 7, 1906.	Week July 8, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905, to July 7, 1906.
United Kingdom .....	217	658	32,200
Continent .....	98	709	22,991
South & Cen. Am. ....	303	198	15,211
West Indies .....	1,410	1,308	55,616
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	858	75	17,381
Other countries .....	—	—	1,251
Totals .....	2,866	2,948	144,650

To—	BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, LBS.		
	Week July 7, 1906.	Week July 8, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905, to July 7, 1906.
United Kingdom .....	7,028,238	6,037,933	354,686,080
Continent .....	1,862,189	758,395	75,183,722
South & Cen. Am. ....	14,725	23,925	2,069,946
West Indies .....	106,150	437,800	10,873,030
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	2,000	—	145,375
Other countries .....	—	—	1,279,830
Totals .....	9,013,302	7,278,053	444,237,983

To—	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Week July 7, 1906.	Week July 8, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905, to July 7, 1906.
United Kingdom .....	6,372,864	3,561,992	212,610,682
Continent .....	10,012,374	3,718,013	245,612,326
South & Cen. Am. ....	286,105	276,785	18,470,639
West Indies .....	706,636	740,255	38,480,347
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	5,200	6,000	529,148
Other countries .....	—	53,000	1,645,423
Totals .....	17,383,239	8,357,245	517,348,565

From—	RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,418	3,976,725	4,684,960
Boston .....	165	2,433,900	645,585
Portland, Me. ....	—	—	134,500
Philadelphia .....	85	396,152	2,486,034
Baltimore .....	—	287,225	5,406,050
Galveston .....	—	—	1,033,926
Newport News .....	—	—	64,000
New Orleans .....	170	53,369	490,575
Montreal .....	28	1,866,000	2,437,579
Totals .....	2,866	9,013,302	17,383,239

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.		
	Nov. 1, 1905, to July 7, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1904, to July 8, 1905.	Increase.
Pork, pounds .....	28,930,000	26,567,800	2,362,200
Meats, pounds .....	444,237,983	456,137,187	11,899,204
Lard, pounds .....	517,348,565	449,228,404	68,120,161

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce .....	2/	3/	20c.
Canned meats .....	10/	15/	20c.
Oil Cake .....	6c.	6/3	11c.
Bacon .....	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces .....	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	24c.
Tallow .....	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel .....	1/6	2/6	20c.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market is not having marked animation from home soapmakers and compound makers, but it is getting a little cheering up from steady, notwithstanding that they are not all brisk, demands from the foreign markets.

These foreign markets are inquiring more for the extreme low grades, and are taking, as well, the soap grades of grease at 4½c. and thereabouts. And this business comes from Marseilles, in part, and from some other Continental sources.

The more important demands for the under-grades are from Marseilles.

Besides, the English buyers keep in the market for the special grades of tallow at 5½c. for tierced lots.

It would appear that the Continental markets are drawing upon the English markets for supplies, and which prompts the demands from the latter sources upon this country's offerings of the tallow, particularly as the River Plate and Australian tallow has been more closely absorbed for some time upon both the Continental and United Kingdom markets.

There is a very good sale for all soap materials upon the Continental and other foreign markets, and as some of them have a dear cost compared with the prices of the beef fats, while that they are not in large supply, the tone of the tallow market has been helped abroad.

It is well for the tallow markets in this country that there has been the late added demands upon them from the foreign sources, else there would not have been the current holding of prices upon them, and it is now only of a fairly steady order.

It must not be inferred that these foreign demands are at all of a markedly urgent or large character, but only that they are proving just about sufficient to take the surplus supplies on sale here, and that it is possible to hold the market where it is on that account.

The home demands are of a conservative order, with the soapmakers buying with reserve, as they are largely supplied ahead for the summer months for the make of our

manufactured goods, and buy the new offerings of the tallow, more particularly as the supplies offered to them look like bargains.

The indifference on the part of the soapmakers in buying is shown mainly as country made tallow has to be sold, especially the better grades of it.

There is more doing at the West in the better grades of the tallow from the compound makers, as their manufactured goods have had a quickened sale. But we do not serve that the soapmakers are at all livelier in their demands there while there is of a supply on sale. The Western markets are only just sustained in price.

It is quite probable, however, that with the lard market materializing to the better prices expected of it, that there will be enlivened demands all around for the tallow supplies.

The country made tallow in New York has sold for the week to the amount of 375,000 pounds at 5 to 5½c. for fair to prime, and at 5½c. for kettle, except for some special lots which would exceed the outside price; but it is almost impossible to sell strictly prime lots above 5½c. Sale of 20 hhd. New York City (on Monday) for export at 5c.

The New York City tallow is quoted at 5½@5½c. for the special grades of it that are needed for the foreign markets.

The edible tallow is not in large supply, but it is only moderately wanted, and it is especially quiet on foreign account, as the foreign markets are satisfied with the special grade that they are taking, and which is only a trifle under the edible in quality. The edible is quoted at 5½c.

There were 200 hhd. sold Wednesday at 4 15-16c., and 600 tes. of edible at 5½c.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed 1,300 casks offered and 1,100 casks sold, with prices 6d. lower.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The consumption is of a good, full order, but the compound makers are fairly well supplied with the stearine against it, and their demands upon the open market for supplies are of a very moderate order.

But as the pressers are busy in making contract deliveries of the stearine, more particularly upon the Eastern markets their surplus holdings are not at all burdensome.

It is the belief of the pressers that with the lard market pointing as it does at present that there must soon come about more important demands for the stearine, and that they are inclined to look upon the current

market prices here and at the West as very reasonable. Nevertheless, bids are, this week, scarce and they do not come up to the basis of late sales. There is a report that a small lot sold at the West, perhaps at a river point, at 8¼c., but this would be under the market.

The fact that the productions of the stearine over the country are increasing, holds the market down, just now.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The lard refiners seem fairly well supplied against the demands for the refined lard. The current market is, therefore, a quiet one. About 10¼c. quoted.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—The limited quantities now on sale find a prompt market to Europe. About 5½c. per lb. quoted for double pressed.

**GREASE.**—Marseilles keeps in the market for soap grades at 4½@4½c., and has taken about 500 tes. The home pressers are moderate buyers. The quotations are 4½@4½c. for dark to good yellow, and to 4¾c. for choice, house and bone at 4½@4¾c. for ordinary up to 5@5½c. asked for special grades; choice white is scarce and nominally at about 5½c., and perhaps to 6c. "B" white is at about 5½c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Very little buying interest, yet at the same time only moderate supplies. Yellow at 5¼@5½c. White at 5½@5½c.

**OLEO OIL.**—There is restricted inquiry still from the Dutch markets, mainly because of the light demands for butterine from the English markets. Rotterdam quotes at 53@54 florins. New York quotes at 9½c. for extra, down to 6c. for low grades.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—A good, firm market, especially for spot lots, which have increased demand for consumption, while the supplies do not accumulate materially. Ceylon quoted at 7@7¼c. and Cochiti at 8@8¼c., the higher prices for small lots.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Only a small distributing business and at essentially late quoted prices. 20 test at 88c.; 40 test at 66c.; 30 test at 80c.; dark at 40c.

**LARD OIL.**—After the late decline there is a fairly regular market, since the cost of lard has become higher. Prime lots quoted at 69@72c.

**PALM OIL.**—Holds to firm prices on small stocks and steady demands. Red quoted at 5½@5½c. Lagos at 6¼@6¼c.

**CORN OIL** has a little freer demand, and ranges in price from \$4.30@4.50.

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### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CENSUS.

(Continued from page 18.)

The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the quantity and value of cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and cake and meal exported, by countries to which exported, for the calendar year 1905.

As shown in the table hereafter, the total exports of cottonseed for the calendar year 1905 was 23,769,164 pounds, or 11,885 tons of 2,000 pounds, valued at \$257,633 or \$21.68 per ton.

Of the oil exported during the year ending December 31, 1905, 44,913,366 gallons, or 84.2 per cent, went to Europe. France received 10,282,162 gallons, or 22.9 per cent, of the European consignment, and the Netherlands 11,585,847 gallons, or 25.8 per cent, which was 21.7 per cent of the total exports. Europe received 83.3 per cent of the total exports of oil for the year ending June 30, 1906. Of this amount France took 34.8 per cent and the Netherlands 24.1 per cent.

Country.	Oil.		Cake and Meal.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,769,164</b>	<b>\$257,633</b>		
Austria-Hungary	863,440	9,484		
Belgium	285,006	3,558		
Denmark	7,931,757	72,271		
France	1,550	50		
Germany	6,358,046	56,584		
Gibraltar				
Italy				
Malta, Gozo, etc.				
Netherlands				
Roumania				
Russia on Black Sea	5,140	238		
Spain				
Sweden and Norway:				
Norway				
Sweden				
Turkey in Europe				
United Kingdom	5,235,151	61,359		
Bermuda				
British Honduras				
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.				
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc.				
British Columbia				
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Costa Rica				
Guatemala				
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Panama				
Salvador				
Mexico	3,045,930	61,894		
<b>West Indies:</b>				
British	4,440	372		
Cuba	1,440	38		
Danish				
Dutch				
French				
Haiti				
Santo Domingo				
Argentina	2,430	174		
Bolivia				
Brazil	6,712	349		
Chile				
Colombia				
Ecuador				
Guiana:				
British				
Dutch				
French				
Paraguay				
Peru	1,900	65		
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Chinese Empire	100	15		
<b>East Indies:</b>				
British India	135	9		
Straits Settlements				
Hong Kong				
Japan				
Turkey in Asia				
British Australasia				
<b>British Africa:</b>				
West				
South	25,500	1,150		
East				
French Africa				
Madagascar				
Portuguese Africa	500	25		
Turkey in Africa—Egypt				
All other Africa				

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The value of cottonseed oil as a food product was not known in the early days of its manufacture. In 1881 it was discovered that cottonseed oil mixed with animal fats

made an acceptable substitute for lard. From that time the domestic demand greatly increased. In 1880 about 30 per cent of the cottonseed oil manufactured in the United States was consumed at home, while in 1905 it amounted to about 60 per cent.

The quantity of linters exported during the year 1904 was 33,105,730 pounds, equivalent to 66,211 bales of 500 pounds, valued at \$1,555,653, or 4.7 cents per pound. The amount of this cotton exported during the six months period ending June 30, 1905, was 18,106,939 pounds, equivalent to 36,214 bales of 500 pounds. About 98 per cent of this cotton exported is taken by Europe, as follows: Germany, 66 per cent; Belgium, 16; Netherlands, 8; France, 4; United Kingdom, 3; and all others, 1.

Statistics show a remarkable increase in the exports of cottonseed products during the decade. The quantity of oil exported increased from 21,597,918 gallons in 1896 to 53,368,839 gallons in 1905, or 147.1 per cent. The value of oil reached 41 cents per gallon in 1902, but in 1905 it was only 29 cents, or but 2 cents more than in 1896. The quantity of cake and meal exported during this period increased from 262,634 tons of 2,000 pounds each in 1896 to 607,334 tons in 1905, or 131.8 per cent; while the price increased \$3.79 per ton, or 20.3 per cent. The export of linters increased from 3,995,799 pounds in 1897 to 33,105,730 pounds in 1904, or 728.6 per cent. The variations in the value of oil per gallon may be attributed in part to the fact that its value is determined largely not by the necessity for its use as a food, but by its availability in price and quality as a substitute for certain food products. On the other hand, the gradual increase in the export price of meal and cake is due probably to its recognized merit as a feedstuff, as well as its value as a fertilizer. Exports of cottonseed hulls are insignificant, their value in 1905 amounting to only \$223.

(To be continued.)

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Healthy Conditions from the Rate of Consumption—Increased Export Demands—Steady Inquiry from Compound Makers—Narrow Offerings of Bleaching Grade at Higher Prices—Covering of Contracts for Near Deliveries—Not Much Doing in New Crop Options—Indifferent Interest, as Yet, in New Crude Pending Cotton Crop Reports.**

The gain in confidence concerning prices of the near deliveries of cottonseed oil, made further headway this week, and as it was based upon the good rate of consumption, and an enlarged export demand; therefore, there was a steadily falling away of stocks.

The export demand which began nibbling about two weeks since, as was noted in our previous week's review, has, this week, been widening, with steadily improved bidding for both the soap and edible grades.

It is not claimed that any very large sales have been made for export, but only that there have been steadily a larger number of small lots sold, but that offers to buy more important quantities are at prices fully 1c. higher than were offered for them in the previous week, and that they have come in instances very close to a trading basis.

This foreign demand has been not only for prime yellow grades, but for the white, butter and winter yellow grades, and for the edible oils it has included interest from markets that are usually depended upon more for trading in soap material supplies; this has been a feature particularly with the Marseilles demand, which has had demand more especially for white and prime yellow grades.

The fact that the market here ran a little away from the old trading basis, and that it has made a substantial advance from the inside figures that were current a couple of weeks since, yet that with the turn of the

market the foreign interest began, emphasized the point that was made weeks since in this review column, that the export interest must appear before a new crop season, and that it had been holding off in awaiting for the low or settled point of the market, but that it would have rejuvenation as the foreign markets found that the situation would be turning against them.

It has not been so much the linseed situation, within a few days, that has prompted the export interest, for the cotton oil, as the linseed markets have eased a little from their before strong tendency, as it has been from a realization on the part of the foreign markets that the statistical position of the cotton oil in this country favors the selling interests, and largely so because of the enormous consumption of the oil by our home compound makers.

Besides, that the foreign markets are carrying moderate stocks of most soap materials, outside of those of linseed, and that many of them need some resupplying with cotton oil, particularly as a few weeks since some of these foreign markets had sold cotton oil contracts when a good profit to them was to be had, and that a fair portion of this oil they really needed for consumption, and that they have latterly shown some disposition to buy it back.

Nevertheless, we have heard, this week, of one or two instances where there has been foreign selling of July and September at our market prices.

The linseed markets, as before remarked, have eased a little from the recent advance, and the London quotations at this writing are 39s. 7½d. for La Plata July and August, and the linseed oil at 19s. 9d.

It is hard to believe that the linseed markets of Europe can be materially better in the near future than they are now, but rather

that they are likely to rule more in the buyer's favor, and because the stocks of the linseed oil upon the foreign markets are liberal, and there is not likely to be continued urgent demand from the foreign crushers for the seed, while the visible supply of the linseed, united to the supply of the flaxseed had from the American markets, should prove large enough to keep the market for the linseed rather, in the main, in the buyer's favor.

It is not so much from the linseed markets that export demands may be expected to remain, but in perhaps in modified form, as it is from the fact that cottonseed oil is needed in a moderate way to fill in by some markets which have depleted stocks of it, and that must use a certain quantity of the cotton oil, no matter how the linseed market shapes, or at least, so far as the decline in prices for it is in the small degree that is only apprehended. At this writing the demand for cotton oil shows some signs of lessening but not of disappearing.

The consumption of edible oils is increasing and should prove of greater volume than for the soap grades.

It was not expected that Europe, on the whole, was going to buy cottonseed oil in any such quantity as it does in the height of the season for it, and our remarks concerning the export takings should be understood only in the sense that however moderate it has been, or is, or lessened as it probably will be, that the fact that it existed at all and that it was taking, and will take, just so much of a supply out of this country proves a source of encouragement, particularly as it is considered there is hardly more than enough of a supply for use by our home sources of consumption up to the period for the new crop supply.

The home compound makers realize the difficulty in getting the bleaching grade of the

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 "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow  
 "WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil  
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cotton oil; they are offering more money for it by about 1c. per gallon than they were inclined to pay for it at the time, a couple of weeks since, of the low point of the market. Sale of 10 tanks bleaching in New York at 37½c. The bidding this week has been of 37½c. for the bleaching grade in tanks.

The prominent companies have most of the supply of the bleaching grade and they need it in large degree for the wants of their own consuming channels.

It is well understood that the consumption of compound lard has been this season of an unprecedented volume, that, however, the distributors occasionally become quiet in demands for it, that consumption goes right along in a steady full degree, and that it becomes a question of time when the distributors are compelled to resupply with the product on their demands to the compound makers against their own reduced stock from consumers' demands.

This week has shown an increased inquiry from the distributors upon the compound makers for supplies of the compound lard, and at stronger prices than before, and as it has been in a degree stimulated by the appearance of the pure lard market.

The lard market looks as if it could be well handled for bullish movements before the fall season, and upon this indication there is the belief of continued full absorptions of compound lard and cottonseed oil.

It may be said that the traders, many of them, are looking or talking a probable 10c. September lard price, and some of them even more money than that, and that they are basing their opinion upon the steady growth of export demands for the hog products, and the fact that the supplies of them are well controlled by leading interests; moreover, that the prices of hogs keep high and warrant an increased cost of the hog products, and that the arrivals of the hogs at the packing points are of a moderate order, therefore that the prices of compound lard are likely to be higher, and that more money can be afforded by the compound makers for the cotton oil; besides that by higher prices of pure lard the rise of the compound lard becomes greater.

The new crop cottonseed oil is still rather under neglect by both the mills and the buying sources, as awaiting better ideas concerning the prospects of the cotton crop. It is, therefore, impossible to give prices that would be of much service. The early deliveries of the new crop crude, in tanks, stands in a nominal way at about 27@27½c., and the later deliveries at 24@25c. But until the refiners get ready to buy absolute figures are not possible.

#### New York Transactions.

On Saturday, 7, the market stood on the "call"; July at 37¼@37½c.; August at 37¼@38½c.; September at 37¼@38c.; October at 34¼@34½c.; November at 32@32½c.; December at 31¼@32¼c. Sales of 700 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 37½c.; 1,600 bbls. do. at 37½c.; 1,900 bbls. September at 38c.

On Monday, first "call" prices: July at 37½@38½c.; August at 37¼@38½c.; September at 37¼@38½c.; October at 34¼@35¼c.; November at 32@33c.; December at 31¼@32¼c.; last "call" prices: July at 37½@38c.; August at 37¼@38½c.; September at 37¼@38½c.; October at 34¼@35¼c.; November at 32¼@32½c. Sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow,

low, July at 37½c.; 200 bbls. September at 38c.; 200 bbls. November at 32½c.; 100 bbls. December at 32c.

On Tuesday, first "call" prices: July, 37½@38c.; August, 37¼@38c.; September, 37¼@38½c.; October, 34¼@35¼c.; November, 32@32½c.; December, 31@32¼c. Sales, 600 bbls. July, 37½c.; 300 bbls. September, 38c. Second "call": July, 37½@37¾c.; August, 37¼@38c.; September, 37¼@38½c.; October, 34¼@35¼c.; November, 32@32½c.; December, 31¼@32¼c. Sales, 1,600 bbls. July, 37½c.; 200 bbls. September, 38c.

On Wednesday, first "call": July, 37¼@37½c.; August, 37¼@38c.; September, 37¼@38c.; October, 35@35½c.; November, 32@32½c.; December, 31¼@32¼c. Sales on first "call," 200 bbls. July at 37c.; October, 200 bbls. at 35c., and after the last "call" sales 300 bales July at 37½c.; 100 bbls. August at 37½c.; 1,300 bbls. September at 38c.; 200 bbls. October at 35c. Second "call" prices: July, 37½@38c.; August, 37¼@38½c.; September, 38@38½c.; October, 34¼@35¼c.; November, 32½@32¾c.; December, 31¼@32¼c. Sales on first "call": 200 bbls. November at 32½c.

On Thursday, first "call": July 37¼@38c.; August, 37½@38c.; September, 37¼@38½c.; October, 34¼@35¼c.; November, 32@33c.; December, 31¼@32¼c. Sales after "call," 200 bbls. November at 32½c. Second "call" prices: July, 37¼@38c.; August, 37½@38c.; September, 37¼@38c.; October, 34¼@35c.; November, 32¼@32½c.; December, 31¼@32¼c. Sales after last "call," 600 bbls. July at 37½c.; 100 bbls. November at 32½c.

(Continued on page 42.)

## CABLE MARKETS

### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 12.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat firmer with slightly improved demand. Quoted at about 31 florins for butter oil, 29½ do. for prime summer yellow, and 27½ do. for off oil.

### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 12.—Cottonseed oil market has a little steadier tone. Quoted at 58½ francs for off oil.

### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 12.—Cottonseed oil market has a light demand; prices steadier. Quoted at 50½ marks for butter oil, 49 do. for prime summer yellow, and 47¼ do. for off summer yellow.

### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 12.—Cottonseed oil market is in stronger demand and firmer. Quote prime summer yellow at 62 francs, and winter oil at 65 francs.

### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 12.—Cottonseed oil market is doing a little better. Quote off summer yellow at 23s. 6d.; prime summer yellow at 24s. 3d., and butter oil at 26s.

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### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending July 12, 1905, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904 were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same Period 1904.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	175	50	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	60	130	—
Acajutla, Salvador	106	25	—
Adelaide, Australia	—	292	—
Alexandria, Egypt	2,572	3,771	—
Algiers, Algeria	125	3,417	4,706
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	409	146
Amnapa, West Indies	—	20	—
Ancona, Italy	150	575	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	658	76
Antwerp, Belgium	—	5,845	3,486
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	64	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	84	90
Arua, West Indies	—	19	6
Bahia, Brazil	—	715	—
Barbados, West Indies	28	1,069	1,632
Barcelona, Spain	—	50	—
Bathurst, Africa	—	—	0
Belfast, Ireland	—	208	50
Belize, British Honduras	—	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	250	428
Berlin, Germany	—	12	—
Bombay, India	—	9	—
Bone, Algeria	—	81	458
Bordeaux, France	—	6,580	5,692
Braila, Roumania	—	175	25
Bremen, Germany	—	205	314
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	214	500
Bristol, England	—	15	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	3,037	2,538
Calbarien, Cuba	—	77	22
Callao, Peru	—	40	—
Cairo, Egypt	—	90	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	42	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,487	631
Cardenas, Cuba	—	172	5
Cardiff, Wales	—	100	10
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	3
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	288	351
Christiania, Norway	—	1,205	1,616
Christiansand, Norway	—	100	105
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	570	168
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	40	20
Colon, Panama	—	1,154	513
Conakry, Africa	—	194	45
Constantinople, Turkey	—	10	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	945	3,296
Coquito, Nicaragua	—	8	141
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	41	30
Danzig, Germany	200	2,300	4,800
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	30	21
Demarara, British Guiana	—	1,796	1,221
Drontheim, Norway	—	185	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	545	76
Dundee, Scotland	—	65	25
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	41
Dunkirk, France	—	1,515	854
East London, Cape Colony	—	—	159
Flume, Austria	—	365	2,000
Fort de France, West Indies	—	80	1,964
Freemantle, Australia	—	8	58
Frontera, Mexico	—	—	10
Galatz, Roumania	75	1,530	2,181
Genoa, Italy	—	10,789	32,509
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	772	396
Gibraltar, Spain	—	1,812	940
Glasgow, Scotland	170	6,554	7,280
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,870	3,111
Grand Bassam, West Africa	—	10	—
Granada, Spain	—	11	—
Guadalupe, West Indies	240	2,141	1,565
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	22	31
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	59	45
Half Jack	—	4	—
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	2	9
Hamburg, Germany	10	5,762	3,106
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	149	—
Havana, Cuba	69	4,098	2,035
Havre, France	50	18,755	27,303
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	129	—
Helsingfors, Sweden	—	50	—

Hong Kong, China	—	108	316	90
Hull, England	—	155	325	585
Inagua, West Indies	—	6	—	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	44	113	—
Kingston, West Indies	62	2,797	2,815	—
Kobe, Japan	—	1,598	—	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	1,250	1,700	—
Kotom, Africa	—	—	10	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	75	—	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	164	564	—
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	9	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	807	13,261	—
Leith, Scotland	—	325	50	—
Lisbon, Spain	—	20	—	—
Liverpool, England	637	6,467	9,956	—
London, England	35	5,468	2,749	—
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	—	—	9	—
Lytleton, New Zealand	—	17	—	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	526	1,842	—
Malmö, Norway	—	21	215	—
Malta, Island of	—	3,304	1,663	—
Manchester, England	—	1,567	660	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	15	20	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	50	—	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	9	5	—
Marseilles, France	673	58,038	117,102	—
Martinique, West Indies	—	3,858	2,268	—
Masowah, Arabia	—	259	158	—
Matanzas, West Indies	—	268	79	—
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	8	—
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	24	—	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	263	411	—
Monte Cristo, San Domingo	—	34	—	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	18	58	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	146	4,618	5,022	—
Nagasaki, Japan	—	7	12	—
Naples, Italy	—	722	5,127	—
Newcastle, England	—	25	255	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	58	—	—
Oran, Algeria	—	1,312	4,210	—
Oruro, Bolivia	—	21	—	—
Panama, Panama	—	8	107	—
Para, Brazil	—	6	27	—
Paysandu, Uruguay	—	9	—	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	977	47	—
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	503	—
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	774	225	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	82	94	—
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	96	86	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	7	—	—
Port Limon, Costa Rico	—	107	55	—
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	8	—	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	170	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	16	16	112	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	50	731	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	41	330	143
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	274	611	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	4	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	247	7,654	7,418	—
Rosario, Argentine Rep.	47	47	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,270	9,227	—
St. Croix, West Indies	—	23	40	—
St. Johns, N. B.	—	47	24	—
St. Johns, West Indies	—	—	232	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	234	1,026	—
St. Martins, West Indies	—	—	244	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	30	37	—
Sagua La Grande, Cuba	9	9	—	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	—	316	90
San Domingo City, San Dom	—	—	2,254	585
Sau Jose, C. R.	—	—	14	—
Santiago, Cuba	9	—	538	149
Santos, Brazil	—	—	1,633	1,994
Savanna, Colombia	—	—	21	6
Sekondi	—	—	10	—
Shanghai, China	—	—	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	26	21
Singapore, India	—	—	—	148
Southampton, England	—	—	1,225	1,400
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	244	750
Stettin, Germany	100	5,963	6,875	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	285	690
Sucre, Bolivia	—	—	6	—
Swansea, Wales	—	—	25	—
Sydney, Australia	9	—	34	792
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	79	8
Tangier, Morocco	—	—	632	780
Trieste, Austria	—	—	67,007	33,225
Trinidad, Island of	—	—	425	924
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	—	118
Turk's Island, West Indies	—	—	9	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	148	612	1,908	—
Valparaiso, Chile	—	—	1,160	2,117
Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	—	75
Velle, Denmark	—	—	—	200
Venice, Italy	875	10,497	38,897	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	6	337	132	—
Wellington, New Zealand	—	—	49	76
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	36	28
Total	4,035	301,746	408,724	—

### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	15,863	16,260
Belfast, Ireland	—	525	726
Belize, British Honduras	—	27	—
Bremen, Germany	—	3,303	4,763
Bristol, England	—	5,200	—
Christiania, Norway	—	850	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	6,828	2,830
Cuba	—	—	103
Dunkirk, France	—	600	—
Genoa, Italy	—	220	2,561
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,685	3,518
Hamburg, Germany	640	21,006	23,567
Havana, Cuba	—	1,536	1,377
Havre, France	20	3,430	3,000
Hull, England	—	—	600
Liverpool, England	—	9,776	15,050
London, England	—	6,850	8,880
Manchester, England	—	600	650
Marseilles, France	700	12,700	31,020
Porto Rico, West Indies	—	—	65
Rotterdam, Holland	—	91,938	117,386
Stettin, Germany	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	—	423	—
Trieste, Austria	—	10,950	37,439
Venice, Italy	—	40	2,810
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	500	—
Total	1,370	194,832	274,664

### From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	200	8,955
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	201	—

## THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL



Scientific Meal Mill

**FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".**

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Established 1878



Hamburg, Germany.....	3,000	3,496
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,960
Marseilles, France.....	—	5,956
Rotterdam, Holland.....	34,037	80,499
Tampico, Mexico.....	6,822	3,263
Trieste, Austria.....	7,400	11,853
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	6,932	13,431
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>58,392</b>	<b>130,433</b>

**From Baltimore.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	1,479	1,650
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	100
Bremen, Germany.....	648	540
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	290
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	805
Glasgow, Scotland.....	170	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	3,048	1,735
Havre, France.....	600	200
Leith, Scotland.....	—	50
Liverpool, England.....	80	—
Marseilles, France.....	200	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	5,285	4,335
Stettin, Germany.....	—	530
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,460</b>	<b>10,208</b>

**From Philadelphia.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	104
Corn Island.....	—	1
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	106	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	350
Hamburg, Germany.....	321	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	200	9,250
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>717</b>	<b>9,708</b>

**From Savannah.**

Bremen, Germany.....	3,563	—
Christiania, Norway.....	844	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	215	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	3,446	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	3,432	5,804
Havre, France.....	3,454	—
London, England.....	375	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	37,141	22,671
Stavanger, Norway.....	197	—
Stettin, Germany.....	—	900
Trieste, Austria.....	321	209
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>52,988</b>	<b>29,575</b>

**From Newport News.**

Amsterdam, Holland.....	26	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	429	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	19,371	14,554
Liverpool, England.....	2,431	1,400
London, England.....	1,309	145
Rotterdam, Holland.....	9,404	10,535
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>32,960</b>	<b>26,694</b>

**From All Other Ports.**

Canada.....	712	15,850	14,986
Costa Rica.....	—	1	—
Cuba.....	—	138	—
Germany.....	—	400	—
Genoa, Italy.....	—	771	—
Guatemala.....	—	10	—
Honduras.....	—	10	—
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	—	5	—
Japan.....	—	3	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	10	437
Marseilles, France.....	—	5	4,284
Mexico.....	—	5	—
Mitasso.....	—	—	204
Newfoundland.....	—	—	1
Nova Scotia.....	—	3	—
Salvador.....	—	72	—
Venice, Italy.....	—	—	102
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>712</b>	<b>16,378</b>	<b>20,923</b>

**Recapitulation.**

From New York.....	4,035	391,746	408,724
From New Orleans.....	1,370	194,832	274,664
From Galveston.....	—	58,392	130,433
From Baltimore.....	—	11,460	10,208
From Philadelphia.....	—	717	9,705
From Savannah.....	—	52,988	29,575
From Newport News.....	—	32,960	26,694
From all other ports.....	712	16,378	20,923
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6,117</b>	<b>699,523</b>	<b>910,926</b>

**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 12, 1906.—Since our last letter on July 5 the most interesting feature has been the movement in July oil. A week ago July oil could be bought 1½¢ cheaper than September; to-day the difference is hardly more than ¼¢. Several causes have contributed to this result that has put July oil back to a price level which is more in keeping with the natural order of things. In the first place, after the first tenders early this month had been taken care of the market was relieved of some of the pressure to

dispose in some way of the July oil tendered. Secondly, Europe has finally had to come in the market to replenish her stocks.

For the first time in a long while we have seen some new export business and now, when the foreigners have had to buy they wanted the oil at once and had to pay full prices for it. It is quite true that the demand from Europe has not been a general one, neither has the quantity taken for export been very large in the aggregate. Still there was enough bought to take out of the market here quite a little of the July oil tendered, and besides that there was the sentimental effect of it. Whether this export demand will continue or increase is hard to say at the moment. In the meantime the effect on this market has been a feeling of greater confidence, which has also been helped by the further advance in lard. Outside of the July option, the prices on the whole have not changed very much. September is unchanged, but later months are slightly higher.

In crude oil there has been more activity and quite a little business has been accomplished. The prices have ranged from 27¢ @ 27½¢ for very early delivery to 26¢ for first half October and later 26¢ for all October down to 24½¢ for November and 23½¢ @ 24¢ for December.

Produce Exchange prices at 3 p. m. to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 37½¢ sales; August, 37½¢ bid, 38¢ asked; September, 37½¢ bid, 38¢ asked; October, 34½¢ bid, 35¢ asked; November, 32½¢ sales; December, 31½¢ bid, 32½¢ asked. We further quote prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 40¢; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 40¢; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 21s. 4½¢.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 12, 1906.—New crude oil first made, 27¢ spot. Meal nominal, \$28; new crop, \$24. Hulls, \$8, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 12, 1906.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 29½¢ @ 30¢ for October; new crop crude, 25½¢ @ 26¢. Prime meal very scarce, nominally, \$27. Hulls, \$7, loose.

**CHICAGO PLANTS ARE CLEAN.**

(Concluded from page 15.)

committee made the following report: "Generally speaking, the killing beds are well lighted and well ventilated. Especial attention was paid to the method of slaughtering and handling the food products. The committee makes the recommendation that all work of inspection be placed entirely in the hands of trained inspectors. Certain suggestion regarding minor suggestions and criticism might fairly be made, but in general it was found that the inspection of the dead animal up to the time the carcass passes from the killing room was careful, thorough and in general efficient. It is believed the ante-mortem examination is of far less importance than the inspection of the dressed carcass. It is the opinion of the committee that animals reaching the yards dead do not get into the slaughtering houses."

"It was again and again stated that in

the preparation of meats for home consumption nothing except salt, saltpeter and sugar were made use of, and it was also maintained that smoked goods are never prepared with any fluids containing antiseptic of coal tar derivation, such as creosote. The workers in the canning department are generally healthy in appearance, neatly dressed, and provided with uniforms or clean aprons.

"In the inspection of sausage-making, access was given to all trade secrets and working formulas, and mixtures of meats going to the hashers were personally inspected. Nothing unwholesome or devoid of food value going into sausages was found. Saltpeter is added to bring out the color, the usual proportion being ¼ per cent. It is said that no sulphites or other coloring matter is used and there is no evidence of sulphites either in formulae, bins or by analysis."

Lard also was indorsed, the experts holding that the "government regulations permitting the use of certain carcasses from tubercular animals for use in lard are proper in view of the cooking to which the lard is subjected." This lard must be heated to 220° Fahrenheit for four hours while tubercle bacilli are killed, it is said, at a much lower temperature. No traces of "white grease," or offal grease, were found in any of the lard substitutes examined.

"The medical members of the committee have paid especial attention to the health of the operatives, particularly in regard to tuberculosis. The committee has, however, not been able to detect any evidence of the disease. It is certainly not true that much spitting goes on.

"The water closets are usually partitioned off from the working rooms. In a number of houses a dressing and rest room is set off by partition and in this the closet is situated. In general these were adequate and clean. Specific rules are posted throughout relating to cleanliness, washing of the hands and spitting on the floor. We have heard of men being discharged for spitting."

The declaration made by the packers that the adverse criticism has been brought about by the lax methods followed in some of the small packing plants outside of the Stock Yards was substantiated by the committee. In speaking of the methods of handling the products the report makes the following statement:

"We believe it advisable to divide the packing houses into three groups. Our third group relates to one house examined by us located outside the Yards, in which the disregard of proper cleanliness was such as to render doubtful the safety of the product and to condemn it from the esthetic standpoint. In the second group the meat was found to be so handled that we can see no evidence that it is not wholesome and fit for food. The first group slaughtering houses certainly furnish a product that is safe to eat and also one which appeals to the esthetic sense."

Southern Office and Works:  
Norfolk, Va.

**COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.**

Land Title Bldg.:  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake, Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.**

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED

ANALYSIS

Alumina, not less than 8.50 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Protein, not less than 45 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 20 per cent.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Further sales have been made of branded hides and with the sales noted previously it is estimated that one buyer has purchased from two of the big packers between 60,000 and 70,000 Texas butt brands, Colorados and branded cows. Although large buyers are taking branded hides fairly freely they are not buying them ahead. They are not showing much interest in native steers and are leaving native cows entirely alone at present prices. Native steers are quiet, although one big packer has sold two cars of early June native steers from Kansas City at 15c. Although one packer claims to have sold some July native steers at 15½c, the market cannot be quoted at that figure as other packers have offered July salting at 15½c, and June salting is still offered at 15c. The packers are rather anxious to establish a high price on July native steers in order to make their back salting look attractive and there are large supplies of native steers unsold running back in salting to last January. Another big packer beside the one mentioned recently has made a clearance sale of his Texas hides to date at all points including Chicago. The sale is estimated at over 12,000 and the prices obtained were 14¾c. for heavy and light and 14¼c. for extremes. There are plenty of June and July butt brands offered at 13¾c. and Colorados at 13½c. and the big packer mentioned above as selling the 12,000 Texas also sold about 6,000 May Colorados at the reported price of 13½c. but these are understood to have been purchased by a different buyer. Further sales have also been made of branded cows and no lots are reported to have brought more than 14¼c. Native cows are strong on the basis of 15¼c. for both heavy and light weights of July salting, but no further sales of these are reported. Bull hides are unchanged as last quoted. One packer holds butt brands salted after July 7 at 14c.

**LATER WIRE.**—One packer sold 2 cars of late June to July 2 native steers from Chicago at 15¼c., all spreadies to be kept back. Another packer is holding his entire July take-off native steers at St. Joseph at 15½c. with spreadies out. The same packer offers 2 cars of early July Kansas City native steers at 15¼c.

## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

**INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.**  
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues firm but quiet and no further sales of consequence have been made. The market for short haired buffs is established at 14c. by sales previously noted, but there is a limited demand at this figure and some large buyers who withdrew from the market when it passed 13½c. are still refraining from operating and say they prefer to let other tanners pay 14c. buffs than take them themselves. A bid of 14c. was made for a lot of Indiana buffs that did not contain over 5 per cent long hair and the dealer refused to sell unless the buyer would include at the same price some extremes that would run about 20 per cent long haired. Most dealers desire to sell some long haired buffs along with short hair at 14c., but tanners refuse to pay that price here except for strictly short haired hides. Supplies of heavy cows continue light and the market on these is quotable along with buffs at 14c., though no sales are reported. Extremes are strong for strictly short haired lots and such are not obtainable at under 14c. Some lots of mixed hair can be bought at less. Heavy steers continue neglected and though these are quoted at the same price as cows for good late receipt short haired lots buyers at 14c. are scarce. Bulls are held up to 11½ and 10½c. on selection with no sales reported.

**CALFSKINS.**—Prices continue to rule strong, but trading is moderate owing to light offerings. Chicago cities are quoted at 16@16¼c., outside cities 15¾@16c. and countries at 15½c. Old long haired kips rule nominal at 12@12½c., and late receipts nominal at 13½@14c. Deacons are steady at \$1.05 to \$1.10 and 85c. to 90c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—There is a good demand at \$1.10 for packer spring lambs and some late are reported sold up to \$1.15. Old lots of shearlings have sold at Western packing points at 80c. and July packer shearlings are mostly held in Chicago at 90c. to 95c. Country skins are selling well, but supplies are not large. Choice country lambs are quoted at 75c. to 80c. and choice shearlings at 60c. to 70c.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Steady at \$4.15.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—A lot of 700 Bogotas sold on the basis of 24¼c. for mountains. A lot of 1,600 Maracaibos is offered at 24c. and will probably be soon taken at this price. Wet salted Vera Cruz are reported to have sold for export around 12¾c. in bond, which is equivalent to 14c. here duty paid. Domestic buyers last paid 13c. duty paid for these.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—The market is dull and no sales of any kind are reported.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides continues strong, but with no further sales reported here. Choice Pennsylvania cows last sold at 14c. flat and some New York State dealers are also asking this price but have not sold, and one buyer reports that he was offered a car of New York State hides at 13½c. flat and did not take them. Calfskins continue firm with quotations on a rather wide range according to lots. One lot of 5,000 ordinary country skins has been offered here at \$1.20, \$1.55 and \$1.85, but choice countries rule at \$1.25, \$1.60 to \$1.65@1.85, and some outside cities at 5c. more.

## European Markets.

English abattoir steers are selling up to 5½d. green weight for 70 lbs. and up and

under 70 lb. steers bring the same price or a trifle more. Canadian tanners have been the principal buyers during the past month in the English market and Birkenhead heavy steers have sold at 6¾d. fob. No. 1 Dutch cows and English market cows are offered at 11¾c. green weight cif. New York. First selection English horsehides last sold in Leeds at \$5.83 apiece.

## Leather Conditions.

The market is still quiet here and in Boston. An Indiana oak harness tanner reports a sale of 6,000 sides of extra heavy harness and was holding at 37c. for No. 1 and 36c. for B, but it is thought these prices were shaded, as the tanner had accumulations of these weights. Eastern buyers refused to bid over 36c. and 35c.

## New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHER HIDES.**—The market is firm and hides are selling very freely. Dealers and buyers are looking around for all the short-haired hides they can find at quotations. There have been a great many butcher lots moved, which cleaned up all old take-offs. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 12¾c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11¾c.; No. 1 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 12½c.; No. 2 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 11½c.; No. 1 native bulls, 9½c.; No. 2 native bulls, 8½c. Branded hides are accepted at No. 2 in respective selections.

**CALFSKINS.**—Calfskins are exceptionally firm, and are taken as fast as made. We repeat quotations: Trimmed, 5@7 lbs., 95c.; 7@9 lbs., \$1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.85@2.05; deacons, 80@90c.; 15c. less per piece on No. 2 and 20c. on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed, No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 13½c. per lb.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 11½@12c. per lb.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

## Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is very firm. The figures that actual sales have brought are mixed and hard to quote, as the majority have been made at private terms. It is claimed that 14c. selected obtained for strictly short-haired stock. In the absence of being able to confirm this we repeat quotations. Long-haired buffs are quoted at 13¼@13½c.; short-haired stock at 13½@13¾c.; selected bulls, 10½@11c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Calfskins are exceptionally firm and are closely sold up. There have been sales in carload lots at 15¾c. for No. 1 calves and 15¼c. for kips selected.

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES  
and SKINS would do well  
to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Felts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer

Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Feed

# Chicago Section

Monday morning Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Dr. Bennett, head of the local inspection force of the department, met the packers in a room near the entrance to the Yards. The conference lasted about fifteen minutes, the Secretary explaining the object of his visit to be to look over the situation for the purpose of putting the new inspection law into effect practically at once, which differs principally from the old in the increased number of inspectors. He then introduced copies of the new law. The packers expressed their pleasure at the Secretary's action in getting the machinery at work so promptly, and proffered him every assistance. The Secretary will inspect the various houses and then go further West on his mission. After this meeting the packers, their managers and superintendents—every packinghouse inside and outside the Yards was well represented—retired to the Drovers' Bank and held a couple of hours' session discussing the new inspection laws and other matters of vital importance to the trade. Probably never before has such a universal and well-represented packers' meeting been held here.

President James Agar presides over directors' meetings compared to which last Monday's gathering of the clans to see Secretary Wilson was as insipid and featureless as barley tea. James can keep as cool as the proverbial and colic-producing cucumber, while 60 to 90 questions are being fired at him in 'steen different languages, attitudes and degrees of vehemence, and never make a fumble. If some of our packers had Jim's job they would break away and make for the tall timber, where they might be found later up on the limb of a tree jabbering away in some unknown tongue interspersed with intelligible sentences here and there, such as "Wat'ell!" "Didn't I told you yet!" "Why is a butcher hog?" "What about them hides already?" "Donner und blitzen," etc.

That chilly feeling permeating the air in the vicinity of 42nd and Halsted streets last Monday forenoon with the thermometer at 98 in the shade was not due to any lake breeze as supposed, and considered phenomenal, inasmuch as the area affected was confined to the northeast corner solely. T. J. Connors, of Armour & Company, had just coldly regarded a couple of intrepid reporters who had asked him "What's doin'?" while he was waiting for a Halsted street palace car.

Some of the papers stated there was "something doin'" at the conference of the packers and Secretary Wilson, judging from the gloomy phisiogs the packers exhibited on coming out of the meeting. That's a natural

expression with some of them, acquired figuring how to show a profit on 10c. loins with hogs at \$6.85, and similar easy problems. But say! Did anyone notice any halt in that jaunty little old walk of President Tilden's? Not much!

Does anyone suppose, everything considered, that the packers ought to be in an amiable mood and fall on the neck of every hobo who comes along and wants to know. It's getting to be pretty nearly a "is-this-hot-enough-for-you" feeling with them, and when one comes to think of it, can one blame them, even though they are notably patient and long-suffering? But as Job said: "Patience, h—! Get my toe out of that rat trap!"

The imperturbable C. O. Young was there, too. Charles might look slightly interested if the whole of the administration from Washington (that's what it should be rechristened) happened to drop in on him, but they wouldn't interfere with the even tenor of his way, not one iota. Any time he cannot see a hole in a ladder or as far through a two-inch plank as the next, why it will be time to investigate—that's all.

Constantine, of the Omaha Packing Company, wore that old smile which he only uses on special occasions on emerging from the meeting. The last time he used it was when he had a strike on his hands and things looked ugly. "I'm not superintendent any more here; ask the walking delegates," but added with that special smile, "Just wait awhile!"

To read some of the accounts of Secretary Wilson's visit to Chicago, one might easily conclude the packers were a lot of schoolboys and Papa Wilson was the ped. T. R. and J. W. have much to learn—about the packing business—and not a whole lot of time to learn it in, either. Yes? No?

It would be interesting to know just what the grudge is the packing managers and superintendents who went to the Transit House for lunch Monday after "the meeting" have against themselves individually. Or was it a penance?

It would take considerably more than a visit by Hon. James Wilson and a meeting with him to put the slightest crimp in the angle at which Superintendent Fred Cowin wears his hat.

Packertown reserves the right under the Constitution to talk to itself just as much as it likes.

Never write, seldom talk, but listen all the time. Rubber!

J. Pierp could not remember Wm. Jennings when introduced by Ambassador Reid in London recently. The way the chart reads at the present writing it may cost J. Pierp quite a wad to keep from getting doggone well and good acquainted with W. J. B. 'ere many moons have passed.

Anthony J. Hamler, superintendent of The Hamler Boiler and Tank Works, and brother of President Peter J. Hamler, died July 8th, at the age of 35, at his home, No. 5928 Green street. He was buried July 11th at Mount Hope Cemetery. "Tony" was not only widely known, but very popular.

Peter F. Theodore Roosevelt Bartzen, building commissioner, on Monday caused the arrest of the Marshall Field Company's manager, James Simpson, for several serious violations of the building ordinances. Peter told Simpson in the Mayor's office: "You ought to be in jail!"

The strike of the cement construction workers stopped work on Armour & Company's new hog-house, where they were working on cement floors and fire walls.

The City Council adjourned Monday evening until September 24 to take a much needed rest—for their faces. How'd yuh like to be an alderman?

The London Lancet admits that meat from the United States is, with regard to disease and cleanliness, more satisfactory than the home product.

Librarians all over the country are denying "The Bungle," by the Upty Sink, admission to their shelves. Three sevens and a deuce for his.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef, in Chicago, for the week ending Saturday, July 7, averaged 6.71 cents per pound.

In three or four years from now—Who said four cents?

## LIVESTOCK AND SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

Official reports of livestock movements and slaughters at various centres for the month of June show an increased movement as compared with June, 1905. For seven chief centres (not including St. Louis) the comparisons of meat animals slaughtered are as follows:

	June, 1906.	June, 1905.
Cattle .....	330,358	319,509
*Calves .....	62,297	56,855
Hogs .....	1,537,158	1,410,092
Sheep .....	429,771	432,866
*Omaha and Denver omitted.		

A similarly increased showing is made for

**JAMES A. CANNON**  
1102 Mallery Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

**ROB'T G. TENNANT**

Room 35, Board of Trade Bldg., CHICAGO

BUYER OF

Hog-hair, Cattle-switches and Horse-hair

**ZACHARY T. DAVIS**

ARCHITECT

79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.



# "THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"

Improve your place and keep abreast with the times. Consult us about BUILDING and REMODELING on practical sanitary lines.

## WILDER & DAVIS Packing House Specialists

315 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

the first half of the year. Meat animals slaughtered during the first six months of 1906, as compared with the same period of 1905, at the centres reporting were as follows:

	Six Months, 1906.	Six Months, 1905.
Cattle .....	2,139,353	1,918,469
*Calves .....	281,261	266,761
Hogs .....	7,809,473	7,647,171
Sheep .....	3,337,488	3,107,195

\*Omaha and Denver omitted.

In the comparisons with last year, Chicago shows a slight falling off in cattle and hogs slaughtered, while St. Paul also indicates a less number of cattle killed. Other centres all show increases. Detailed figures are as follows:

Chicago.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	235,075	41,671	624,463	324,210
June, 1905.....	236,449	42,427	625,377	284,701
Six months, 1906..	1,519,191	223,535	3,941,939	2,136,559
Six months, 1905..	1,570,597	224,482	4,172,370	1,981,550

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	98,705	1,270	111,839	44,379
June, 1905.....	98,590	1,286	145,772	30,846
Six months, 1906..	631,633	5,669	1,097,715	481,163
Six months, 1905..	690,037	9,329	1,171,581	423,611

Consumed at Chicago.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	136,310	40,401	512,624	279,831
June, 1905.....	137,883	41,141	479,605	253,855
Six months, 1906..	867,558	217,866	2,844,224	1,655,396
Six months, 1905..	880,560	215,153	3,000,789	1,557,939
Average weight of hogs: June, 1906, 226 lbs.; June, 1905, 222 lbs.; six months, 1906, 220 lbs.; six months, 1905, 209 lbs.				

Kansas City.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	136,768	19,265	285,151	100,738
June, 1905.....	128,272	14,249	247,593	94,609
Six months, 1906..	972,556	55,279	1,496,458	850,900
Six months, 1905..	750,045	39,424	1,325,683	643,340

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	45,061	2,680	12,633	25,425
June, 1905.....	40,805	2,449	1,346	18,410
*Six months, 1906..	235,332	6,958	—	76,740
*Six months, 1905..	213,914	6,632	—	39,241

Consumed at Kansas City.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	62,062	12,623	277,596	74,708
June, 1905.....	91,141	10,120	245,080	75,886
Six months, 1906..	586,424	30,976	1,441,303	632,601
Six months, 1905..	458,935	28,456	1,294,337	514,688
Average weight of hogs: June, 1906, 204 lbs.; June, 1905, 205 lbs.				

\*Feeders.

Omaha.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	68,664	—	304,775	40,786
June, 1905.....	76,306	—	301,589	64,161
Six months, 1906..	474,578	—	1,442,547	700,766
Six months, 1905..	426,341	—	1,290,706	740,712

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	13,077	—	40,410	4,133
June, 1905.....	22,934	—	21,282	17,862
Six months, 1906..	113,457	—	83,396	281,060
Six months, 1905..	119,420	—	76,924	273,623

Consumed in Omaha.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	54,417	—	264,365	36,592
June, 1905.....	54,506	—	279,609	44,716
Six months, 1906..	361,121	—	1,359,149	479,706
Six months, 1905..	306,921	—	1,222,781	467,089
Average weight of hogs: June, 1906, 232 lbs.; June, 1905, 241 lbs.				

\*Calves not separately recorded.

St. Joseph.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	37,630	5,661	218,585	26,934
June, 1905.....	29,628	2,361	216,818	47,770
Six months, 1906..	230,238	17,220	1,065,494	473,244
Six months, 1905..	197,488	11,624	1,011,558	577,971

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	9,397	—	14,905	1,508
June, 1905.....	6,310	33	11,666	3,213
*Six months, 1906..	41,059	1,520	1,040	8,345
*Six months, 1905..	45,247	2,257	2,319	8,756

Consumed at St. Joseph.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	27,950	5,535	203,268	24,268
June, 1905.....	23,390	2,248	204,081	43,152
Six months, 1906..	177,314	15,394	1,033,392	386,149
Six months, 1905..	140,377	8,608	987,379	437,335
Average weight of hogs: June, 1906, 219 lbs.; June, 1905, 224 lbs.				

\*Feeders.

Sioux City.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	34,814	370	145,951	5,481

## C. R. WILSON MANUFACTURER HICKORY and MAPLE SKEWERS

Lowest Prices Prompt Shipments  
Postal Telegraph Building  
CHICAGO

## MAPLE BUTCHERS' SKEWERS

**JOHN M. HART COMPANY**  
DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF MANUFACTURERS TO EXCLUSIVE  
JOBBER TRADE  
GENERAL OFFICES  
CHICAGO

We Have the Price and the Goods  
PROMPT SHIPMENT

June, 1905.....	37,568	253	169,855	618
Six months, 1906..	195,687	2,968	631,543	25,611
Six months, 1905..	225,623	1,911	709,015	9,313

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	23,695	127	25,915	902
June, 1905.....	30,577	10	54,208	221
*Six months, 1906..	97,418	751	108	1,043
*Six months, 1905..	135,862	336	260	1,118

Consumed at Sioux City.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	10,950	263	181,071	2,484
June, 1905.....	6,025	229	115,581	393
Six months, 1906..	81,849	1,960	553,652	18,918
Six months, 1905..	68,032	1,453	557,301	5,608
Average weight of hogs: June, 1906, 241 lbs.; June, 1905, 238 lbs.				

\*Feeders.

Denver.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	55,630	—	16,044	7,427
June, 1905.....	59,310	—	16,298	7,656
Six months, 1906..	158,363	—	106,415	246,311
Six months, 1905..	158,501	—	111,369	115,229

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	49,956	—	296	3,934
June, 1905.....	54,298	—	66	3,813
Six months, 1906..	128,222	—	2,239	201,193
Six months, 1905..	133,375	—	2,143	78,310

Consumed at Denver.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	4,715	—	15,748	3,491
June, 1905.....	3,104	—	16,232	3,543
Six months, 1906..	27,396	—	104,281	45,526
Six months, 1905..	20,511	—	109,226	36,921

\*Calves not separately recorded.

St. Paul.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	11,981	6,226	84,591	9,564
June, 1905.....	11,690	5,234	72,376	19,594
Six months, 1906..	134,406	—	479,531	129,347
Six months, 1905..	142,672	—	493,556	212,641

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	9,576	1,862	2,694	1,333
June, 1905.....	8,726	2,193	2,890	10,883
Six months, 1906..	84,471	—	8,440	126,568
Six months, 1905..	89,233	—	20,290	176,838

Consumed at South St. Paul.*				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1906.....	3,884	3,475	82,486	8,397
June, 1905.....	3,460	3,117	69,904	11,021
Six months, 1906..	37,691	15,065	473,472	99,193
Six months, 1905..	43,133	13,091	475,358	87,575
Average weight of hogs: June, 1906, 233 lbs.; June, 1905, 212 lbs.				

\*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.  
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

**HELLER CHEMICAL CO.**

Laboratory and Main Office:  
212-222 Wayman St.,  
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HARRY HELLER  
Pres't and Gen'l Manager

97-101 Warren Street,  
NEW YORK

No trouble to answer questions in any language

**The Davidson Commission Co.**  
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG., CHICAGO

Brokers in Cottonseed Products  
Provisions, Lard, Tallow and Grease  
Also Fertilizer Materials of all kinds

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 2.....	22,770	1,555	40,214	14,609
Tuesday, July 3.....	6,321	3,588	10,099	8,501
Wednesday, July 4.....	Holiday.			
Thursday, July 5.....	12,988	832	32,640	13,873
Friday, July 6.....	3,066	620	17,932	9,755
Saturday, July 7.....	1,500	200	11,000	2,000

Total last week.....	46,854	6,795	127,725	48,788
Previous week.....	62,400	8,930	128,501	84,354
Cor. week 1905.....	54,322	5,318	106,413	72,044
Cor. week 1904.....	40,958	3,794	113,967	50,520

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 2.....	5,408	56	11,825	1,249
Tuesday, July 3.....	2,765	156	5,311	1,846
Wednesday, July 4.....	Holiday.			
Thursday, July 5.....	3,138	2	5,153	2,322
Friday, July 6.....	3,416	20	5,831	1,217
Saturday, July 7.....	1,000	—	1,500	500

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,564,267	230,330	4,057,530	2,181,195
Year ago.....	1,625,207	229,955	4,295,622	2,054,856

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 7, 1906.....	405,000
Week previous.....	471,000
Year ago.....	429,000
Two years ago.....	296,000
Total receipts year to date.....	12,701,000
Year ago.....	12,990,000
Two years ago.....	11,925,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week July 7, 1906.....	123,200	302,800	105,900
Week ago.....	156,100	385,100	150,000
Year ago.....	124,400	284,500	137,900
Two years ago.....	96,100	260,500	90,000
Year to July 7, 1906.....	3,980,000	9,915,000	4,631,000
Same period last year.....	3,735,000	9,936,000	4,450,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 7, 1906:	
Armour & Co.....	25,700
Anglo-American.....	9,700
Continental.....	3,100
Swift & Co.....	14,400
Hammond & Co.....	3,900
Morris & Co.....	7,100
Western Packing Co.....	3,300
S. & S.....	10,000
Omaha Packing Co.....	9,400
Roberts & Oake.....	2,400
Other packers.....	13,700
Total.....	102,100
Week ago.....	97,500
Year ago.....	70,800
Two years ago.....	107,700

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week July 7, 1906.....	\$5.35	\$6.72	\$5.55	\$6.25
Previous week.....	5.30	6.64	5.50	6.70
Year ago.....	5.15	5.53	4.55	6.00
Two years ago.....	5.65	5.48	4.20	5.70
Three years ago.....	4.85	5.59	3.90	5.50

CATTLE.	
Good to fancy steers.....	\$5.60@6.10
Common to good steers.....	4.60@5.60
Inferior to common steers.....	4.00@4.60
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.25
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@5.45
Fair to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.50@4.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.40@3.20
Common to good culling cows.....	1.00@2.25
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.10
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.10@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@5.00
Calves, good to choice.....	5.00@6.25

HOGS.	
Good to choice batcher.....	\$6.65@6.85
Good to choice shipping.....	6.65@6.85
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.60@6.75
Heavy packing.....	6.30@6.40
Light mixed.....	6.65@6.85
Good to prime heavy.....	6.65@6.85
Good to choice pigs.....	5.25@6.00

SHEEP.	
Fair to choice shorn wethers.....	\$5.25@6.00
Fair to choice shorn ewes.....	4.75@5.50
Yearlings, shorn, good to choice.....	5.50@6.25
Ewes, culls, fair to good.....	4.00@4.75
Bucks and stags.....	4.00@5.00
Fair to good shorn lambs.....	6.00@7.00
Good to choice shorn lambs.....	7.00@7.50
Spring lambs.....	7.00@8.50
Feeding lambs.....	5.00@6.00
Range yearlings, good to choice.....	6.25@6.50

## PACKERS' HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGE, COLORS.

BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.  
"Make your products please the eye, Then the customer is sure to buy."

## CREAM FLOUR BINDER

The World's Best Sausage Binder.  
Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.  
BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.87	8.87	8.85	8.85
Sept.....	9.00	9.02	8.95	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.52	9.52	9.50	9.52
Sept.....	9.45	9.45	9.35	9.42
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.50	17.60	17.50	17.60
Sept.....	17.05	17.12	16.90	17.12

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.90	8.90	8.87	8.87
Sept.....	9.05	9.05	9.02	9.02
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.55	9.55	9.53	9.55
Sept.....	9.45	9.47	9.47	9.42
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.15	17.22	17.15	17.17
Sept.....	17.15	17.22	17.15	17.17

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.97	9.00	8.97	8.97
Sept.....	9.05	9.15	9.05	9.12
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.55	9.62	9.53	9.62
Sept.....	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.52
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.75	18.50	17.75	18.50
Sept.....	17.22	17.85	17.22	17.42

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.20
Oct.....	9.20	9.27	9.20	9.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	9.55	9.60	9.53	9.53
Oct.....	9.50	9.52	9.27	9.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept.....	17.52	17.55	17.50	17.52

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	9.20	9.20	9.12	9.12
Oct.....	9.22	9.27	9.17	9.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	9.55	9.67	9.45	9.47
Oct.....	9.25	9.27	9.17	9.20
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept.....	17.52	17.52	17.35	17.37

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	9.47	9.47	9.45	9.47
Oct.....	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.42
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept.....	19.00	19.00	18.75	18.75
Oct.....	17.05	17.40	17.05	17.40

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, July 11.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 av., 12½; 12@14 av., 12; 14@16 av., 11½; 18@20 av., 11½; green picnics, 5@6 av., 8½; 6@8 av., 8½; 8@10 av., 8½; 10@12 av., 8½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 av., 8½; 12@14 av., 8½; green skinned hams, 16@18 av., 13½@13¼; 18@20 av., 13½@13¼; green clear bellies, 8@10 av., 14; 10@12 av., 13; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 av., 13½; 10@12 av., 12½; 12@14 av., 12; 14@16 av., 11½; 18@20 av., 11½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 av., 11½; 12@14 av., 11½; 14@16 av., 11½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 av., 13½; 18@20 av., 13½; 20@22 av., 13½; 22@24 av., 13½; 24@26 av., 13½; 26@28 av., 13½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 av., 8½; 6@7 av., 8½; 6@8 av., 8½; 7@9 av., 8½; 9@10 av., 8½; 10@12 av., 8½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 av., 8½; 10@12 av., 8½; 12@14 av., 8½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 av., 15; 8@10 av., 12½; 10@12 av., 11½. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

## JOHN WISHART &amp; CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and  
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTSComplete Specifications, Installations  
and Tests.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	12½@16
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	8@10
Beef Stew.....	5@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8@10
Corned Ribs.....	6@8
Corned Flanks.....	5@8
Round Steaks.....	10@12½
Round Roasts.....	10@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7@10
Roiled Roast.....	10@11

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	11½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	11½
Pork Chops.....	12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	24
Pork Butts.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	9
Blades.....	5
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	10

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3@3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½@2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	50@55

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Spring chickens.....	18@20
Turkeys.....	20@21
Fowls.....	12@12
Roosters.....	6@7
Ducks.....	11@14
Geese.....	8@9

## Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	10@11
Chickens.....	11½@12
Ducks.....	10@15
Geese.....	8@9

## Veal.

Choice.....	8½@9½
Good.....	7½@8½
Medium.....	7@7½
Coarse, heavy.....	4@4½
Coarse, small.....	3@5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@13
Ribs, No. 2.....	@10
Ribs, No. 3.....	@6
Loins, No. 1.....	@14½
Loins, No. 2.....	@12
Loins, No. 3.....	@8½
Rounds, No. 1.....	@8
Rounds, No. 2.....	@7
Rounds, No. 3.....	@5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@5
Chucks, No. 2.....	@4½
Chucks, No. 3.....	@3½
Plates, No. 1.....	@3½
Plates, No. 2.....	@3
Plates, No. 3.....	@2½

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@22
Creamery Extras.....	@21
Creamery Firsts.....	@19
Creamery Seconds.....	@16½
Dairies, Choice.....	@18
Dairies, Firsts.....	@16
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@14
Renovated.....	@17

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@18
Prime Firsts.....	@16
Firsts.....	@15
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	@14

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Native Cows	6 1/2 @ 7
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Heifers, Good	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Heifers, Medium	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Hind Quarters	1 1/2 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Boneless Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Medium Plates	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Steer Plates	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	11 1/2 @ 12
Cow Loins, Good	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	14 @ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy	14 @ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 18
Strip Loins	8 @ 8 1/2
Sirloin Butts	10 @ 10
Shoulder Clods	7 @ 7
Rolls	10 @ 11
Rump Butts	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Trimnings	4 @ 4
Shank	3 @ 3
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, steer	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	10 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	9 @ 9 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sweetbreads	10 @ 10
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 @ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5
Brains	3 @ 3

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Medium Carcass	9 @ 9
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	6 @ 6
Good Racks	7 @ 7

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3 @ 3
Sweetbreads	40 @ 40
Plucks	20 @ 20
Heads, each	8 @ 8

## Lambs.

Medium Caul	10 @ 12
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	13 @ 14 1/2
Saddles Caul	13 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 @ 10
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 11
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	12 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	12 @ 12
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	8 @ 8
Tenderloins	16 @ 16
Spare Ribs	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Butts	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Hocks	5 @ 5
Trimnings	4 @ 4
Tails	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Snouts	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	5 @ 5
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 @ 3
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	3 @ 3
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams	11 @ 11
Calos	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	12 @ 12
Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7
Frankfurters	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongues	9 @ 9
White Tongue	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mixed Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Prepared Ham	12 @ 12
New England Ham	8 @ 8
Berliner Ham	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Boneless Ham	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oxford Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pollish Sausage	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	12 @ 12
Farm Sausage	8 @ 8
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 @ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	8 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7
Compressed Ham	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10

## Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	17 @ 17
German Salami, New Dry	16 @ 16
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12
Mettwurst, New	13 @ 13
Farmer, New	13 @ 13
Darles, H. C. New	19 @ 19
Italian Salami, New	19 @ 19
Monarque Cervelat	14 @ 14

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50 @ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30 @ 4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75 @ 6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00 @ 10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00 @ 30.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.27 1/2 @ 1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35 @ 2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70 @ 4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75 @ 17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.25 @ 3.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	4.80 @ 4.80
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2.5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Plate Beef	9.50 @ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	9.00 @ 9.00
Beef Hams	17.50 @ 17.50
Rump Butts	9.00 @ 9.00
Mess Pork	17.50 @ 17.50
Clear Fat Backs	16.00 @ 16.00
Family Back Pork	18.00 @ 18.00
Bean Pork	13.75 @ 13.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Lard, compounds	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tea
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tea
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tea
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	45 @ 45

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 11
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	10 @ 10
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	10 @ 10
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 @ 8
Short Clears	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas, 6 1/2 lbs. average	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas, 8 1/2 lbs. average	9 @ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Wide, 8 1/2 lbs. average, and Strip, 4 1/2 lbs. ave.	15 @ 15
Wide, 10 1/2 lbs. average, and Strip, 5 1/2 lbs. ave.	14 @ 14
Wide, 12 1/2 lbs. average, and Strip, 6 1/2 lbs. ave.	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sets	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Smoked Hams	20 @ 20
Boiled Picnic Hams	14 @ 14
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 @ 21

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	15 @ 15
Rounds, per set	12 @ 12
Middles, per set	40 @ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	2 @ 2
Hog casings, free of salt	50 @ 50
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	5 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported narrow sheep casings	60 @ 60
Beef weasands	4 @ 4
Beef bladders, medium	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.35 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.27 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	16.00 @ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	275.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 60 to 85 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	8.07 1/2 @ 8.07 1/2
Prime steam, loose	8.52 1/2 @ 8.52 1/2
Neutral	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Compound	8.50 @ 8.50
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	9 @ 9
Tallow	6 @ 6
Grease	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	72 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	42 @ 42
No. 2 lard oil	40 @ 40
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	52 @ 52
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	52 @ 52
Corn oil	3.85 @ 3.85

## TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Prime City	5 @ 5
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 @ 5

## GREASES.

White, choice	5 @ 5
White, "A"	5 @ 5
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Bone	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 @ 4
Blue Stock	4 @ 4
Neatsfoot Stock	4 @ 4
Garbage Grease	3 @ 3

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	35 1/2 @ 36 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade	33 1/2 @ 34
Soap bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	2 @ 2
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.27 1/2 @ 1.30
Barrels, ash	95 @ 97 1/2
Barrels, oak	1.00 @ 1.02 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt-peter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	4 @ 4
White, clarified	34.10 @ 34.10
Plantation, granulated	24 @ 24
Yellow, clarified	24.00 @ 24.00
Salt	2 @ 2
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25 @ 32.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75 @ 2.75
Casting, salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.25 @ 1.25

## LOUIS A. HOWARD &amp; CO.

Desires  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards  
Chicago

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES  
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL  
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL  
GLUESTOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS  
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@6.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.70@5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.60
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.15
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.50@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.10@5.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.75@8.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.75
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.50
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@9.50
Live spring lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@6.00
Live sheep, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@3.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.35@7.40
Hogs, medium.....	@7.45
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@7.55
Pigs.....	@7.65
Roughs.....	6.35@6.55

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8%
Choice native, light.....	@ 8%
Common to fair, native.....	7½@ 7%

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 8%
Choice native, light.....	7½@ 8
Native, common to fair.....	7½@ 7%
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7%
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7%
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice helfers.....	7 @ 7%
Common to fair helfers.....	6½@ 7
Choice cows.....	@ 7
Common to fair cows.....	5½@ 6½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 5%
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½@12%

### BEEF CUTS.

Ribs, No. 1, 11c. per pound; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 7c. Loins, No. 1, 13c.; No. 2, 11c.; No. 3, 9c. Chucks, No. 1, 6½c.; No. 2, 4½c.; No. 3, 3½c. Rounds, No. 1, 8c.; No. 2, 7c.; No. 3, 6c.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@12
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	@10
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 9
Western calves, common.....	@ 8

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9%

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@16
Spring lambs, good.....	@14½
Yearling lambs.....	@13½
Sheep, choice.....	@10½@11½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10
Sheep, culls.....	8½@ 9½

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	@13½@14
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@13½@14
California hams, smoked, light.....	9½@10½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9½@10½
Smoked shoulders.....	10½@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14½@15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@14½
Dried beef sets.....	@13
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@17
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@12

## BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@470.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@300.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	11½
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	11

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2%
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4%
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5%
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	16½	18
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15½	17½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	12½	15½
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7½	10
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	50	55

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4%
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4%
Crystals.....	4½@ 5%
Powdered.....	5 @ 5%

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Average lots.....	@13
Old, poor to medium.....	@12

## CHICKENS, SPRING—4 lbs. per pair and under—

Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	.27 @28
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	.24 @25
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	.24 @25
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	.20 @22
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@14
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@13½
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	@13½
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@13
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@12½
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@13½
Western, scalded, selected, bbls.....	@13½
Western, scalded, average run.....	@13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@12½
Southern and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@13½
Southern and Southwest'n, inferior grades.....	@12½
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 8½
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 8½
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@3.00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.50@1.75
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@1.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25@1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	.50 @75

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	.18 @19
Toms, No. 1.....	@19
Toms, No. 2.....	.12 @14
Old toms, No. 1.....	.17½ @18
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	.18 @20
Dry-picked, 4 lbs. and under to pair, No. 1.....	.16 @17
Scalded, 4 lbs. and under to pair, No. 1.....	.15 @16
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	.16 @17
Average No. 1.....	@15
Chickens—No. 2.....	8 @10
Fowls—No. 1.....	.12½ @13
No. 2.....	8 @10
Ducks—No. 1.....	@12
No. 2.....	@11
Geese—No. 1.....	@11
No. 2.....	8 @ 9

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	@22
Fowls, per lb.....	@14
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@12
Ducks, per pair.....	@40
Geese, per pair.....	@1.50
Live pigeons, per pair.....	.25 @30

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$23.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.25 @ 2.30
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.70
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.20 @ 2.25
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	16.00 @17.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.90 @ .10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.45 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.90 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.90
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.90 @10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.00
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@45 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 45 p. c.....	1.10½@ 1.20½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15½@ 2.37½
Sylvinit, 24 to 26 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.80 @ .80

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 12.

**CATTLE.**—Prices continue to show strength on the good kinds. Tops reached \$6.30 Wednesday the highest point of the season and values show a general advance of 15¢ to 20¢ the past week on all good corn-fed cattle. Steers averaging 1,050@1,200 pounds of plain quality going to the killers at \$4.50@5.00 are slow sellers. This kind will soon meet with sharp competition from Westerners and are likely to sell lower. Good fed yearling steers have shared the full strength of the advance. Corn-fed butcher stock continues in good demand at strong prices but low grade butcher stock especially grassy kinds are hard to sell at unsatisfactory prices. There is a wide spread in prices on stockers and feeders, choice quality strong weight feeders selected are selling up to \$4.25. These are meeting with fairly good demand but the tendency of values is lower. A liberal number of common quality stockers have been held over in the yards from day to day and dealers are offering straight loads as low as \$2.50 per cwt.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week have been rather under expectation and with the sharp demand from all sources. Prices have advanced to the highest point of the season, the top to-day being the long-talked of \$7.00, at which price several loads were sold. Packers have been supporting the provision market, and prices for all hog products have kept pace with the live hogs. We think, however, there is a limit to the advance in the hog market and do not feel bullish on the situation over \$7.00. The range in price between the best butchers and light hogs and the ordinary mixed packers is gradually widening and in our opinion this condition will continue for some time, in fact, we believe will grow wider. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight shipping hogs, \$6.90 to \$7.00; good to best heavy packing grades, \$6.65 to \$6.85; mixed packers, \$6.75 to \$6.90; selected light bacon grades, \$6.90 to \$7.00; pigs at \$5.25 to \$6.40, according to weight and quality, there being very little demand for pigs weighing 100 pounds and less, while there is a fair demand for all weights over a 120 pounds.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs to-day 16,000, market active and 10c. higher early on good to choice spring lambs, yearlings and handy weight sheep; dull and lower on heavy weight sheep and bucks. Good demand for feeding stock at steady to strong prices. Market closed dull and 50c. lower on spring lambs of all grades, shade easier on sheep, good to choice yearlings, \$5.85@6.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.75@6; good to choice handy weight ewes, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice heavy ewes, \$4.75@5.75; good to choice spring lambs, \$8@8.50; buyers bidding \$7.50@8 at the close, several loads for late arrivals carried over unsold and buyers bidding \$6.00@7.50 for a fair to good grade of lambs.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 13.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 47,300; last week, 37,500; same week last year, 49,800. Liberal shipments of fed steers and heifers this week; market steady on them; top steers, several droves at \$6; yearlings, \$5.80; heifers, \$5.50; bulk of fed steers, \$5.10@5.60; heifers, \$4.00@5.20. Grass cattle, including cows, are 5 to 20c. lower; native grassers, \$3.50@4.75; cows, \$2.50@3.75; bulls, \$2.40@3.70. Quarantines are 5 to 15c. lower; the supply of quarantines was 16,000 cattle and 3,000 calves; bulk of steers, \$3.30@4; top, \$4.45; cows, \$2.30@3. Veals are 50 to 55c. higher, \$5.25@6. Stockers and feeders are 10 to 15c. higher.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 43,500; last week, 39,800; same week last year, 29,300. The hog market fluctuated considerably, with a net advance of 10 to 15c., mostly on light weights. The market is weak to-day; top, \$6.80; bulk, \$6.70@6.77; different weights alternate in bringing the top price; few heavy weights or pigs are included. The market is snappy as a rule, but buyers operate carefully and life dies out immediately when urgent orders are filled.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 21,500; last week, 21,400; same week last year, 19,600. Lambs were up to the high level before the recent break. Sheep and yearlings are advancing. The first Utahs of the season were received this week. Wethers at \$5.60; Texas muttons, \$5.15@5.50; Texas goats, \$3.50@3.60; Arizona wethers, \$6; yearlings, \$6.25. Moderate supplies of natives; spring lambs, \$7.50@8; ewes, \$5.25@5.50; wethers and yearlings, \$5.80@6.40.

**HIDES** steady; green salted, 11@12½c.; bulls and stags, 10c.; horsehides, \$2.50@3.50; dry flint butcher, 18@22c.; green sheep pelts, 60c.@\$1.60; dry, 17c.; Angora, 40@75c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	6,109	11,683	4,738
Amer. D. B. & P. Co. ....	678	.....	75
Cudahy .....	4,702	7,843	1,602
Fowler .....	1,506	.....	505
Morris .....	5,920	7,063	2,555
Ruddy .....	357	.....	969
Schwarzschild .....	5,287	8,568	2,984
Swift .....	7,154	9,808	4,470

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, July 10, 1906.

It is right "in between" seasons in the cattle market here now. Fed cattle are running short and it is a little early for Western rangers so that supplies are of very moderate proportions as a rule. Good to choice, finished dry lot cattle are scarce enough to readily command good strong figures and what few cattle of that kind are received find a ready sale right along. On the other hand the proportion of short fed and grassy cattle is increasing and prices are working a little lower every day. Compared with ten days ago there has been a decline on the medium and common cattle of 15¢ to 25c. and they are slow and indifferent sellers even at this decline. With cows and heifers the objections to grass stuff is even more pronounced. Common thin grassers are hard to sell at anything like decent figures, in fact if it were not for the feeder buyers there would be almost no sale for thin grass stuff. Ripe dry lot beefs sell up to \$5.85, with fair to good 1,050 to 1,400-pound beefs at \$5@5.50 and common to fair warmed up and short fed grades around \$4.25@4.75. Good to choice cows and heifers sell at \$3.75@4.50, with fair to good butcher grades at \$3@3.50 and canners and cutters at \$1.75@2.75. Feeders are in light supply and demand and notably little different from a week ago. Good yearlings are perhaps a little stronger than last week, but low grade and off quality stuff is not wanted by anyone. Prices range from \$3 to \$4.25 with trading largely around \$3.35@3.85. Some good Western range beefs, about the first of the season, brought \$4.60 to-day. The demand is fair and the market nominally strong for anything of this kind.

Hog prices held remarkably steady during the greater part of last week, but since then the trend of prices has been upward, and values to-day are nearly a dime higher than a week ago. Both local packers and shipping buyers are giving the lighter grades the preference now and these command a slight premium. Heavy hogs, unless choice, are rather slow sellers, but in the main it is quality rather than weight that buyers are after and the range of prices continues comparatively narrow. The demand from all sources is very good and with supplies only moderate the tone to the market is naturally rather bullish. Today there were 9,000 hogs here and the

market was a shade to 5c. higher. Tops brought \$6.00, as against \$6.55 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.55@6.57, as against \$6.45@6.50 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has shown no very great change for several days, but the trade appears to be rather nervous and prices more or less unsettled. Since the Western rangers started coming packers have been decidedly bearish in their views and it is evident that the market is ready for a break. The demand continues good for desirable stuff, but the half fat and grass stuff is bound to suffer from now on. Good to choice spring lambs are quoted at \$6.75@7.75; good to choice Western shorn lambs, \$6@6.75; fair to good shorn lambs, \$5.50@6; cull lambs, \$4.50@5.25; good to choice yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good yearlings, \$5@5.25; good to choice wethers, \$5.15@5.50; fair to good wethers, \$4.75@5.15; good to choice ewes, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good ewes, \$4.25@4.75. Range stock: Yearlings, \$5.75@6; wethers, \$5@5.50, and ewes, \$4.75@5.25.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 10, 1906.

Cattle receipts are continuing to run very moderate at all points and the demand here is in excess of the supply. The market to-day was very active and all attractive styles of steers were out of first hands before the middle hours of the forenoon, with prices ruling strong@10c. higher on all cattle selling around and over the \$5.00 mark. Good fat steers weighing around 1,450 pounds sold at \$5.50 and steers ranging from 1,100@1,300 pounds sold readily at \$5.20@5.25. In the lighter weights there were some of the best mixed steers and heifers here that have been offered at this market this season, and averages of 837 pounds sold at \$5.50, which is a top price of the year for this stuff and is an indication of the favor shown strictly choice fat prime quality stuff. Cattle selling around and under \$4.75 sold with more freedom than on former days of the week on account of there not being enough better kinds to fit the demand, although prices were not quotably better than steady to strong on these cheaper kinds. There were no fresh arrivals of quarantine cattle, but these cattle are meeting a very good demand and selling relatively higher than the same weights of native stuff. Market for cows and heifers was active and strong to 10c. higher, while calves were in good request at around 25c. higher. There was very little trading in stockers and feeders owing to the absence of supplies. The demand was somewhat better and prices were quoted at 10@15c. higher at about \$3.25@4 for fair to choice feeders.

The supplies of hogs continue to run disappointingly light and the market is gradually working towards a higher level, in fact it now looks as though the \$7 profits might make good before the first day of August. Quality of hogs continues fairly good. Prices to-day ranged at \$6.65@6.70 for bulk, with tops selling at \$6.72½. The demand seems to be favoring the light weights more and more and the prime quality of around and slightly under 200 average is now selling close up to the prices made for 250 and 300 pound averages. The situation suggests that the hogs of the country are in strong hands.

The market for sheep is getting more liberal supplies than last week, but the demand is quite good and prices are holding up fairly well. Quite a good many range sheep were here to-day and sold largely at \$5.25@5.30 for wethers. Native spring lambs sold up \$8.10, which is a record price for straight loads of spring lambs at this market.

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 9, 1906.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,017	—	1,867	35,529	11,748
Sixtieth street.....	431	40	4,325	1,079	—
Fortieth street.....	—	—	—	—	11,603
Lehigh Valley.....	5,624	—	—	—	—
Weehawken .....	1,873	—	—	140	—
Scattering .....	60	62	24	2,600	—
Totals .....	10,945	100	6,454	38,772	28,961
Totals last week.....	10,637	115	10,550	43,706	27,582



## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live	Live	Qrs. of
	cattle.	sheep.	beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Armenian.	478	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka.	480	—	1,050
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Toronto.	325	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Andrew.	375	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Philadelphia.	—	—	550
T. J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Armenian.	480	—	—
T. J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka.	480	—	—
T. J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Toronto.	225	—	—
T. J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. St. Andrew.	225	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian.	—	—	3,800
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	2,400
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia.	—	—	2,400
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	1,200
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Carmania.	—	—	1,800
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Lucania.	—	—	1,540
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermuda.	44	165	—
Total exports	3,112	165	15,640
Total last week	2,170	12	14,520

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

## WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 9, 1906.

Exports from	Live	Live	Qrs. of
	cattle.	sheep.	beef.
New York	3,112	165	15,640
Boston exports this week	2,120	—	9,187
Baltimore exports this week	737	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week	210	—	—
Portland exports this week	897	—	—
Montreal exports this week	3,831	—	—
To London	4,013	—	8,110
To Liverpool	3,845	—	16,717
To Glasgow	1,045	—	—
To Bristol	592	—	—
To Hull	100	—	—
To Manchester	845	—	—
To Antwerp	410	—	—
To Bermuda	44	165	—
Totals to all ports	10,907	165	24,827
Totals last week	9,227	930	22,420

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending July 7:

## CATTLE.

Chicago	80,927
Kansas City	28,090
St. Joseph	8,463
Cudahy	410
Sioux City	1,485
Wichita	85
South St. Paul	618
New York and Jersey City	7,933
Fort Worth	11,781
Detroit	538
Buffalo	6,325

## HOGS.

Chicago	98,105
Kansas City	45,055
St. Joseph	34,398
Cudahy	12,813
Sioux City	16,435
Ottumwa	13,336
Cedar Rapids	10,210
Wichita	8,848
South St. Paul	13,063
Indianapolis	25,821
New York and Jersey City	26,951
Fort Worth	5,564
Detroit	2,138
Buffalo	21,860

## SHEEP.

Chicago	41,504
Kansas City	19,350
St. Joseph	6,556
Cudahy	209
Sioux City	510
South St. Paul	1,170
New York and Jersey City	36,607
Fort Worth	639
Detroit	1,133
Buffalo	8,600

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: R. Lindenberg, Astoria, Ore.; C. S. Wight, Honolulu, H. I.; Maurice Pincoffs, Chicago; J. L. Camalizo, San Francisco; A. C. Westervelt, Chicago; A. Koehler, Philadelphia; K. Kinnai, Japan; Y. Sato, Japan; Beri Odalif, Hungary; John Dewar, London, England; A. P. Downer, London, England; C. F. Schneider, Chicago; J. S. Maitland, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Cross, Chicago; H. P. de Vries, Amsterdam, Holland; A. N. Smith, Manchester, England.

## JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.20; city steam, \$8.77½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.60; do., South America, tcs., \$10; do., kegs, \$11; compound, \$7.12½@7.25.

## HOG MARKETS, JULY 13.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; slow; 5c. lower; \$6.20@6.92.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; weak; \$6.72½@6.80.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,500; weak; \$6.55@6.70.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$6.40@6.95.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; lower; \$6.80@6.95.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, opening 2,550 on sale. Fairly active; all good grades, \$7.25@7.30.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 38 cars; lower; \$6.80@6.95.

## LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 13.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 70s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 65s.; shoulders, 50s.; hams, shot clear, 62s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s. 6d.; do. short ribs, 55s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 52s. 6d.; backs, 16@20 lbs., 52s. 6d.; bellies, 56s. Tallow, 25s. 6d. Turpentine, 44s. 6d.

Rosin, common, 10s. Cheese, white new, 57s.; do., colored, new, 56s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos 46¼ marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot, 46s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. pails, 45s. 3d. Tallow, Australian (London), 30c. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 21s. 4½d. Refined petroleum (London), 6 3-16d.; linseed (London), La Plata, July and August, 40s. 3d.; linseed oil (London), 10s. 10½d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the past week has been quiet, until towards the end of the week, when big business was done at lower figures. The market is very healthy, and with a stronger provision market higher prices ought to be seen within the near future, although stocks in Europe remain very heavy. Neutral lard is very strong and quite a little business has been done with Europe at full market prices.

## OLEO OIL SHIPMENTS.

Following were the shipments of oleo oil from New York for the week ending July 11, 1906: Antwerp, Belgium, 75 tierces; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 330 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 490 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,240 tcs.; Drammer, Norway, 70 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 140 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 350 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,742 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Smyrna, Anatolia, 150 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 105 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 60 tcs.

## OLEO STEARINE SHIPMENTS.

Oleo stearine shipments from New York for the week ending July 11, 1906, were as follows: Hull, 157,300 lbs.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSING.

## Cottonseed Oil.

On Friday the early call prices were: July, 37@38c.; August, 37½@38c.; September, 37½@38c.; October, 34¼@35¼c.; November, 32¼@32½c.; December, 31¼@32¼c. Sales after "call" 200 bbls. September, 37½c.

## Provisions.

No change in the undercurrent of the situation from that noted in our review.

## Tallow.

No change of moment from the features in the review.

## Oleo Stearine.

Market has not varied from the review.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., July 12, 1906.—The ammoniate market since our last report has been fairly active; the bulk of the inquiry has been from the South. For prompt shipment there has been very little demand, and buyers are only interested in such deliveries in conjunction with futures. Some sales are reported, and the tone of the market generally is fairly strong. We quote:

Ground tankage, 8 and 10, \$19 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$22.7½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 10 and 20, \$2.20 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$22.7½ unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; January-December, 1907, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 12, 1906.—Quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½¢ @1½¢. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8@9 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; barrels 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash at 4¢ 5c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5½¢. per lb.; palm oil in casks, 5½¢. per lb., and in barrels, 6½¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 60c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 56@58c. per gal.; coco olive oil foots, 4¼@5c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7@7½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 8@8½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 39@40c. per gal.; corn oil, 4½@4¾c. per lb.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

## SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	11,000	3,000
Kansas City	100	3,000	—
So. Omaha	—	5,000	—

## MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906.

Chicago	23,000	3,900	22,000
Kansas City	17,000	7,000	6,000
So. Omaha	4,300	4,000	5,500

## TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906.

Chicago	4,500	15,000	12,000
Kansas City	11,000	12,000	6,000
So. Omaha	5,000	8,500	5,500

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906.

Chicago	21,000	23,000	16,000
Kansas City	8,000	9,000	5,000
So. Omaha	8,500	7,000	2,500

## THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906.

Chicago	5,000	19,000	16,000
Kansas City	1,700	8,000	4,000
So. Omaha	6,000	9,000	4,000

## FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.

Chicago	2,000	18,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha	1,100	8,200	2,500

## JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,  
Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—  
Cotton Seed Products  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.



# Retail Section

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. Havre has opened a new butcher shop at Crofton, Neb.

C. S. Drissel has opened a new meat market at Lansdale, Pa.

R. Hayes has engaged in the meat business at Glenville, Neb.

Abe Stoffer has engaged in the meat business at Gem, Kas.

Thomas Olson will open a new meat market at Dennison, Minn.

Novak & Prince will open a new butcher shop at Weston, Neb.

Flick & Salvage have sold out their meat business at Addy, Wash.

E. Allen has sold his meat market at Pender, Neb., to G. Mullen.

F. W. Smith has recently opened a new butcher shop at Seneca, Mo.

J. M. Watson has opened a new meat market at South Bend, Wash.

C. Perry has purchased the meat market of C. O. Long at Redrock, Okla.

Earl White has sold his meat market at Manlius, N. Y., to John Ellison.

Geo. Hazzard has sold his meat business at Iola, Kas., to Elmer Cummings.

J. H. Seaton has sold out his meat market at Wauneta, Neb., to L. O. Ryan.

Jay Mann has succeeded to the meat business of Mann & Lang at Dubois, Neb.

The butcher shop of Ritter & Company at Pueblo, Colo., has been damaged by fire.

John Nelson has sold his meat market at Cordova, Neb., to Sharp & Heatherington.

G. F. Fenstermacher has sold his meat market at Findlay, O., to M. L. Summers.

P. H. Roomer has succeeded to the butcher shop of Roomer & Mavis at Clancy, Mont.

T. M. Tyson has sold his meat market at Dublin, Texas to Rankin & Billingsley.

The butcher shop of J. C. Layre at Morris Plains, N. J., was destroyed by fire last week.

B. D. Hill has succeeded to the meat market of Hill & Thompson at Blackfoot, Idaho.

The butcher shop of John W. Look at North Lebanon, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

J. Cunningham has purchased the meat market of Zuhr & Herschberg at Wood River, Neb.

Fred Buechner has purchased the butcher

shop of L. H. Johnson & Company at Denver, Colo.

Albin & Haskell have succeeded to the meat market of J. S. Albin, at Wenatchee, Wash.

The butcher shop of J. C. Layer, at Morristown, N. J., has been damaged by fire. Loss \$1,200.

Elzy & Monroe have been succeeded in the meat business at Texarkana, Texas, by Mr. J. Elzy.

A. D. Gustavo has sold his meat market at Pendleton, Ore., to Carney, Ramsdell & Company.

Fred Dutton has purchased the interest of F. Pfederer in the meat firm of Pfederer & Morgan, at Concordia, Kan.

Arthur J. Brady, a butcher of Lawrence, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy giving his liabilities as \$1,304 and assets \$580.

Frederick W. Esper, a butcher at 1703 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$6,731 and nominal assets \$686, consisting of fixtures, \$594, and accounts, \$92.

The Newport Fish and Vegetable Company, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,500, to deal in poultry, meats, etc., by Louisa Lichti, William Dorenberg and Katherine Lichti.

The firm of Charles M. Decker & Brothers, of East Orange, N. J., has been incorporated, with \$500,000 capital stock, to deal in groceries, cereals, meat, fish, etc., by Chas. M. Decker, Caton L. Decker, Guy, Edmund L. and Arthur Decker.

## WHAT TEDDY DID.

Everybody's ducked the "Meat Trust,"  
Father eats flaked hay;  
Mother sticks to hen fruit,  
Brother gobbles clay,  
Even Baby balks at  
Milk drawn from a can;  
Everybody's quit the Meat Trust  
But my dog Dan.

Teddy's gone and done it;  
Shot 'em full of holes,  
Dassent eat a beefsteak  
To save our starving souls.  
Auntie lives on chocolate,  
So does Sister Ann;  
Everybody howls for Roosevelt—  
But my dog Dan.

Waiter, bring me some onions,  
Corn and cabbage, too;  
Got to fill up somehow,  
Hunger makes me blue.  
Damn it! Change that order!  
Bring me half a ham;  
I'm going to eat substantial  
Like my dog Dan!

—Southern Merchant.

## THE UNITED MASTER BUTCHERS.

(Concluded from last week.)

The Master Butchers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., is preparing to royally entertain the delegates and accompanying friends who may attend the twentieth annual convention of the United Master Butchers' Association of America, beginning Tuesday, August 21. The energetic, able and forceful president of the local association, Mr. Joseph F. Seng, has appointed his committees, and nothing will be left undone for the comfort and enjoyment of those who attend. The Kirby House, one of the best hotels in Milwaukee, has been selected as official headquarters, and the fact that Mr. Neacy, the proprietor, is one of the old pioneer butchers of Milwaukee, and a member of that association, bespeaks good and fair treatment. The rate will be two dollars daily for room and meals per person. The sessions of the convention will be held in the hall of the Masonic Temple, which is large and commodious, a fact that will be appreciated by delegates. A rate of one and one-third has been granted by the railways of the United States to the United Master Butchers' convention, on the certificate plan. When purchasing tickets, request a certificate from the railway agent, entitling a return for one-third fare.

Milwaukee, Wis., located on the west shore of Lake Michigan, and the Milwaukee river, with a population of about 375,000, is easily one of the most beautiful cities in the west. The city is on a commanding site, and the bay is six miles wide and three deep, and the harbor one of the finest on the great chain of lakes. It is a manufacturing city, and the industries are diversified. Here are located the great breweries of Pabst and Schlitz, and their beer has made Milwaukee famous. The city is about eighty miles from Chicago, and besides railways, there are three or four lines of steamers that ply daily between Milwaukee and Chicago. It is hoped that the various associations will send large delegations, and it should be remembered that all members of local associations are entitled to seats in national convention, but only delegates can



## TALKS BY THE MANAGER--No. 10

Our business has been built up by making promises--

And then keeping the promises.  
For instance, when we promise you that our "S & S" Cimeter Steak Knife, shown in the picture, will hold an edge longer than any other knife in the market, the only way for you to prove it is to try one.

But when you do try it, then you will have nothing but S & S knives thereafter.  
That's how we build up our business--by pleasing our customers.  
Try us once.

(Signed) The MANAGER.

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO., Detroit, U. S. A.

vote. As a more pleasant or a better educational trip could not be planned, it is hoped that master butchers generally will take advantage of the reduced rates and give their wives and daughters a delightful outing. Ample entertainment will be provided for the ladies accompanying delegates and friends.

The official board of the Milwaukee association deserve unstinted praise for their well-directed activity in preparing for the twentieth annual convention, and it may not be amiss to state that in point of membership that association is easily in the front rank, as over 80 per cent. of the master butchers of that city are enrolled as members.

Although ample provision has been made for the pleasure of those who will attend, it must not be understood that business will be neglected, as the entertaining features will be given after the business sessions. Invitations have been issued to the various cattle interests, requesting a representation, and also to Mr. Karl Marx, president of the German Fleisher Verbund, Mainz, Germany, and to Mr. Robert H. Brechin, president of the National Federation of Meat Traders of Great Britain, and Capt. J. H. McMenomy, president of the Butchers' Board of Trade, San Francisco, Cal. It is more than probable that Messrs. Karl Marx and Robert H. Brechin will attend the convention, as both are interested in an international alliance of master butchers, or at least closer fraternal relations between the national organizations.

An international organization of master butchers may not appeal to some, while to others it may seem impractical. Others may very properly conclude that it were better to organize our own country thoroughly before joining hands with foreign elements. It should be borne in mind, however, that no missionary work in foreign fields is intended either by the master butchers of America or those of Great Britain and Germany, but merely a cementing of the fraternal relations. No harm could possibly result from such a condition, but on the contrary, much good might be accomplished.

In the meantime, let us work together to strengthen "The United Master Butchers' Association of America," by the organization and affiliating of associations in every state and city, so that we may not only be able to protect ourselves, but to render assistance to our foreign brothers should such a contingency arise. The officials of the United Master Butchers of America are as follows:

George H. Shaffer, president, 474 Fourth avenue, New York City, N. Y.; Charles G. Deibel, first vice-president, 799 Bayard avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles H. Munkwitz, second vice-president, 431 Milwaukee avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.; John F. May, third vice-president, Oglethorpe and Jefferson streets, Savannah, Ga.; Percy Nash, fourth vice-president, 140 Mackubin street, St. Paul, Minn.; John H. Schofield, secretary, 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.; Herman Meyer, treasurer, Gilman, Ill.; Philip J. Keller, inside guard, 2013 Main street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. F. Boeke, outside guard, 1327 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. Trustees—George F. Kellogg, 435 Albany street, Hartford, Conn.; H. T. Molloy, 401 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; C.

Christofferson, 1622 South Tenth street, Omaha, Neb.

Further information regarding organization and affiliation with the national may be obtained from the secretary, John H. Schofield, P. O. drawer 51, St. Louis, Mo. Once more exhorting members to prepare to attend the twentieth annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis., beginning Tuesday, August 21, and wishing associations, as well as members individually, prosperity, health and happiness, I am respectfully and fraternally,  
JOHN H. SCHOFIELD,  
Secretary of the United Master Butchers' Association of America.

#### SYRACUSE MEAT CUTTERS ELECT.

The Syracuse, N. Y., butchers and meat cutters union has elected these officers for the ensuing year: President, G. J. Ulrich; vice president, William Flynn; corresponding secretary, Peter Gabel; guard, John Dwyer; guide, Thomas Crumblin; sergeant-at-arms, William Dwyer; trustees, Frederick Moss, Richard Peverly, Frank Parker.

#### PERSISTENT ADVERTISING WINS.

The one-time or occasional advertisement makes little or no impression upon the person it is designed to reach. He may read it and regard it with favor at the moment, but in the press of business it speedily passes from his mind. It is the steady, persistent advertiser who wins results, and he needs to be as persistent after results begin to come in as before. The manufacturer, jobber or retailer who advertises "once in a while" is virtually throwing his money away.—Retailers' Journal.

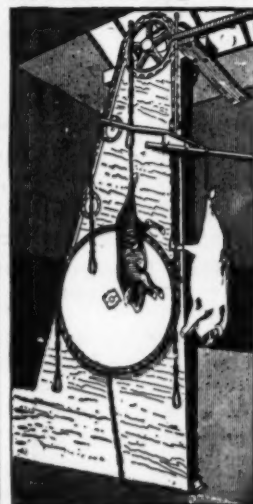
#### CONCERNING PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism often maintains a wireless connection with the pocket book.

Patriotism begins at home, and some of it never travels further than its own front yard. True patriotism knows no boundary lines; it is the love of all humanity.

#### O. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST FOR SMALL PACKERS

403 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.,



This cut does not show arrangement of sticking rail as now built. Rail is now arranged to run at right angles with face of machine. This eliminates all danger of a hog falling on the shackles. New illustration will appear soon. X X Write for prices.

FOR SALE BY  
ALL LEADING SUPPLY HOUSES



#### ALL TRADES CAN USE Divine's Genuine Red Devil Water Motor

It is adapted to more uses than any other article in the world.

Four-inch Motor. For light purposes, grind cutlery and edge tools, wash bottles, polish metals, run all kinds of machines, etc. Price, \$5 \$3.50 and this "ad" will get a 4-inch motor.

Six-inch Motor. Run Washing Machines, Ice Cream Freezers, Horse Clippers, Cream Separators, Printing Presses, Coffee Mills, Meat Choppers, etc. Is the largest and most powerful water motor ever produced. Price, \$12

#### DISCOUNT TO TRADE.

Guarantee.—We guarantee Divine Water Motor will give three times as much power as any other faucet motor.

OUR REFERENCE: Bradstreet, R. G. Dun and Oriental National Bank, of New York City.

DIVINE WATER MOTOR CO. 108-110 Duane St., New York.

Some brands of patriotism would scarcely bear an analysis for adulterants, and need liberal doses of preservatives to keep them from spoiling when exposed to the air.

The price of a small boy's patriotism is about \$11 a year; \$1 for fireworks and \$10 for a doctor.

"It takes a heap of patriotism," says the janitor, "to listen two hours to a spread eagle speech by a man you know spends more money for booze than he gives his wife."—Retailers' Journal.

Telephone No. 87—39th Street.

#### JOSEPH STERN & SON Successors to Stern & Metzger WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

Abattoirs, 616, 618 & 620 W. 40th St.  
Salesrooms, 617, 619 & 621 W. 39th St., N. Y.  
BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED  
REFRIGERATED BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.

**Sinclair's  
Fidelity**

The brand that won the  
Only Gold Medal  
FOR QUALITY  
HAMS, BACON, LARD

At World's Fair, 1904  
T. M. SINCLAIR & CO., Ltd.  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

